THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN SPAIN.

Some Rich Scandal News.

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The Chilian War.

A CHILIAN PRIVATEER OFF THE COAST OF NORWAY —NARROW ESCAPE OF A SPANISH VESSEL.

Copenhagen (March 1) Despatch to the London Shipping Gazette.

A Chilian privateer steamer has been fallen in with off the coast of Norway. The *Concordia* (Spanish steamer) arrived in Christiansund to load a cargo of fish for Cadiz, was spoken by her, and escaped by hoisting the English flag. Vessels in Norway are demanding higher freights upon northern produce for Spain. The above-named steamer *Concordia*, Mendialdua, arrived at Falmouth, February 25, on her return voyage to Cadiz, and proceeded thence for her port of destination on the 27th.—*Editor of Shipping Gazette.*

The Emperor of Austria and Mr. Bancroft's Oration.

From the Opinion Nationale, March 2.

The celebrated American historian, Bancroft, has imprudently wounded the dignity of the house of Hapsburg to the quick. He has dared to qualify the Emperor Maximilian as an adventurer: and Francis Joseph has sent a strong protest on the subject to the Cabinet at Washington, which, however, has declined to entertain it, and consequently the great American republic and the illustrious house of Austria are at loggerheads.

We are glad to see the Cabinet at Vienna taking part in the affairs of Mexico. This is an excellent opportunity to allow Austria the exclusive care of defending the cause of Maximilian, who is much more closely connected with that country than with France.

Moreover, the Emperor Maximilian might dispense with all foreign assistance, since, according to the Mexican journals, he feels himself able to hold his own, if necessary, against the Yankees.

We learn from late English despatches that there was great satisfaction at the capital of Mexico with the turn that the Bagdad affair has taken, and with the attitude of the Cabinet at Washington, inasmuch as it "relieves the Emperor Maximilian of the necessity of declaring war against the United States."

The Atlantic Cable.

FORMATION OF A NEW COMPANY TO CARRY OUT THE SCHEME—CAPITAL THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

City Article London Daily News, March 6.

The project of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is once more brought forward, but in a new form.

It will be remembered that the original capital of the old company consisted of shares of £1000 each, which were mostly subscribed for, in a liberal spirit, by our merchant princes. After the first failures came an issue of eight per cent. preference shares, and this, in its turn, was followed, after the failure of the expedition in July last, by another issue of twelve per cent. preference capital.

The directors were advised, however, that their act gave them no power to make this latter issue, and it became obvious that the best plan would be to form a new company. Accordingly Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. have notified that they are prepared to receive subscriptions for shares in the "Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited)," whose capital is fixed at £600,000, in sixty thousand shares of £10 each. The arrangements for the prosecution of this great international undertaking are fully described in the prospectus.

The promoters express confidence that the renewed effort will be attended with success, more especially as the whole length of 1212 nautical miles of cable laid from the *Great Eastern* in July last, and which it is proposed to raise and complete to Newfoundland, continues perfect, as is also the 1070 miles of cable remaining on board the *Great Eastern*. The new company is to provide 1600 miles of new cable, and to work the undertaking, during the agreement, on behalf of the old company. The whole project is, of course, a speculation; should it succeed, and the line be laid and work properly, the agreement provides that the receipts in each year are to be applied as follows:—

First—In paying to this company one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds per annum. Second—In paying seventy-two thousand pounds per annum (representing eight per cent on the Atlantic Company's existing preference stock, and four per cent on their ordinary stock) to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. And third—The entire balance of each year's receipts is to be divided between this company and the Atlantic Telegraph Company in equal shares; but no deficiency in respect to the above annual payments in any one year is to be carried forward to another year.

With reference to the arrangement with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company the prospectus states as under:—

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company will manufacture the new cable, and undertake the actual execution of the work contracted for by this Company, as above stated (up to the opening of the Atlantic Telegraph lines for public business), for a total sum of £600,000, with a bonus, to be provided by the Atlantic Telegraph Company under their agreement with this Company, of £137,140, in ordinary shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, payable by instalments, extending over fourteen months, in case the cable of last year is successfully completed, and continues in working order during that period.

There is, in addition, a salvage clause, described as under, and the purport of which is that, in case of failure, one-third of the capital is to be saved to the shareholders:—

In the possible contingency of the new cable not being successfully laid, £500,000 only will be paid to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and this company will in that event be entitled to the value of all the unused and recovered cable (subject to the payment of certain specified charges thereon), and it is estimated that this arrangement will provide, in case of failure, for a return to the shareholders of this company of at least one-third of their paid-up capital.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that all the directors are highly respectable. The first name on the list is that of Mr. George Peabody.

Another Rumored Revolt in Spain.

DEMAND FOR THE INSURGENTS' EXTRADITION FROM PORTUGAL.

Paris (March 6) correspondence London Herald.

The *Avenir National* of to-day publishes intelligence stating that military revolts have broken out in Spain. The garrison of Ciudad Roderigo is said to have rebelled and to have afterwards withdrawn into Portugal. Attempts at sedition are also reported to have occurred at Alcala, and several sergeants had been arrested.

The same journal asserts that Spain has demanded the extradition of the Spanish soldiers who have taken refuge in Portugal on the ground of their being deserters. The Portuguese Government hesitated to comply with this demand.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Mexican Question.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Paris (March 11). Correspondence of London News.

Mr. Seward's anxiously expected despatch in answer to that of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has arrived in Paris. I have reason to think that the contents will be deemed satisfactory by the French Government. The American Minister of Foreign Affairs, without in any way retracting or modifying any position he has heretofore taken on the Mexican question, will, I believe, be found to have disclaimed any intention on the part of the United States to interfere in Mexico after the departure of the French army, in terms which we consider sufficient to warrant the Emperor in carrying out his promise of a speedy evacuation. Upon the whole, therefore, the diplomatic aspect of the Mexican difficulty may be safely described as promising. I should not, however, be at all surprised to find later that the prolongation of the French occupation, on one excuse or another, might lead to fresh complications.

COLONIZATION IN YUCATAN.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

La Paix and *L'Escart*, both of which are Belgian papers, announce that in the official circles in Belgium the question of organizing the colonization of part of Yucatan is seriously discussed. The idea originated with Empress Charlotte, and was the object of her recent voyage. It is further stated that her Majesty has drawn up a programme of reciprocal services between Belgium and Mexico, which is now under the consideration of the Belgian Government.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

Paris (March 3) Correspondence of London Herald.

The last battalion of the foreign legion is to sail to-morrow from Toulon for Mexico on board the *Rhone*. The natives of Aix, where these gallant fellows were quartered, and where they have displayed their aptitude for campaigning by plundering every hen-roost round the town, are delighted at their departure.

Private Property at Sea.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From the London Times, March 6.

If the speech of the Attorney-General in the debate of Friday last was not conclusive, it was only because the argument admitted of no absolute conclusion. We are asked by Mr. Gregory and his friends to surrender what has been hitherto considered a most powerful instrument of war in British hands. The only reason for such a surrender is, that as things now stand we should be gainers rather than losers by the transaction. It is somewhat obvious to remark that if such were really the case, the losers—that is to say, other countries—would not be eager to assent to the proposal; but the fact is, that nobody can possibly say what, under the present condition of navigation and commerce, would be the course or incidents of a great naval war. All we can do is to examine the question as carefully as possible, and weigh without prejudice the considerations which are presented to us in favor of the proposed revolution. This the Attorney-General did, and with a result which, in our opinion, established their lightness in the balance.

The real question to be considered in the interests of the State is the probable balance between our loss and our gain in the event contemplated by the advocates of change. If we agree and undertake in all future wars to abstain from interrupting or destroying the commerce of our enemy, it must also be agreed and undertaken on the part of other powers to abstain from interrupting or destroying the commerce of this country; and the assumption is that as ours is the greatest commerce in the world, we must needs be gainers by such a bargain. That assumption it is impossible either absolutely to sustain or absolutely to refute, and Sir Roundell Palmer said all that could be said when he distinguished class interests from public interests in the question, and showed what a peculiar and incalculable element of national strength we were requested to surrender. It is true that we have the greatest commerce in the world, but it is also true that we have the most powerful navy in the world. We could unquestionably sweep the merchantmen of any enemy from the seas. It is not so sure, on the other hand, that any enemy could do as much for us. Too much has been made out of the example of the *Alabama* and her consorts. Those vessels could never have done what they did but for the complete diversion to other purposes of the cruisers which should have pursued them. The naval strength of the United States was concentrated upon an enormous blockade, which for some time absorbed, either directly or indirectly, almost every vessel of their marine. Besides this, the Federals commenced operations with a very weak and inconsiderable fleet, a position in which we are not likely to be found. We maintain in constant efficiency such a naval force as would give us at any moment the advantage of immediate superiority at sea.

That advantage, which is our chief and peculiar advantage, we should, to a great extent, foergo by assenting to the proposed surrender, while we should obtain in return only a protection from certain partial injuries which we have known how to sustain before, and which, in some degree at any rate, we could avert by our own power without any such sacrifice. Our losses, in short, by the proposed transaction would be both certain and serious, for we should go to war with one arm crippled. Our gains would be uncertain and partial, for we should merely see particular interests exempted from disturbances, and that at the cost of leaving particular classes without any motive for desiring peace or avoiding war.

The Attorney-General appealed to the example of the late war in America, and it would indeed be difficult to find a lesson more abounding with direct and pertinent instruction. It would be no exaggeration to say that the United States Government brought that war to a successful conclusion by discarding all the considerations which we are now pressed to observe, and straining to the very utmost all the rights which we are now urged to surrender. The very first operations of the Federals were directed against the private property and commerce of the insurgent States. Before all things they interposed to prevent the cotton planters of the South from selling their property to the manufacturers of Lancashire. In doing so they did exactly what we might do by maintaining the present rights of war—that is, they exposed their own commerce to attacks. In point of fact, it was for the moment absolutely destroyed, but to this, in comparison with the effectual prosecution of the war, they paid no heed whatever. They deliberately let their commerce go, satisfied if they could only ruin the trade of their enemy. And that this was the most important point of the war both belligerents well knew. The one idea which haunted the North was the dread of "intervention"—in other words, of such an interference as would release the private property of the enemy, and allow it to fetch its price in the market. The one hope which buoyed up the South was that the incredible pressure exerted by the blockade on even neutral Powers would bring about this intervention, and so enable them to buy and sell as before. What the end was the world has now seen. The North had all its commerce for the time destroyed, but it accomplished its end, and came victorious out of the war. No sooner was it victorious than its commerce returned, and the sacrifice ceased while the fruits of conquest remained. We must be blind, indeed, if we cannot apply the moral of a story like that.

The Danubian Principalities.

CONTINUED WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE DANUBE AND PRUTH—PRINCE COUZA WANTS TO BE REINSTATED.

Vienna (March 5) Telegrams London Times.

Telegraphic advices received here announce that six regiments of Cossacks have reinforced the Russians Corps of Observation stationed on the Moldo-Wallachian frontier.

The pretensions of the Duke of Leuchtenburg as the future Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities are strongly put forward at Jassy.

Military reinforcements have been despatched from Bucharest to Jassy, and a military *cordon* has been established along the frontier line of the Pruth.

It is rumored that Prince Couza has addressed a letter to the signatary powers of the treaty of Paris, protesting against his formal abdication, and soliciting assistance in order to obtain his reinstatement.

The Coming Congress in Paris.

From the Independance Belge.

It is affirmed on all sides that the conference on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities will positively be held in Paris. It will be exclusively composed of the representatives of the powers which signed the treaty of 1856—of course, including Italy. The provisional Governor of Bucharest has, it is said, asked to be represented at the conference by delegates, to whose advocacy the interests of the Danubian Principalities would be confided.

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, openly advises the Government of Austria to take advantage of the crisis in the Danubian Principalities by annexing them to the empire. By adopting this course Austria would at once escape from her Italian difficulties, and the dangers with which M. de Bismarck threatens her in Germany. The two Western powers would be glad to see the exchange of Venetia for Moldo-Wallachia, and Austria could then reckon on their moral and material support against the pretensions of Prussia.

FENIAN FLURRY.

STARTLING RUMORS AT HALIFAX.

FORTS MANNED.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, March 19.—There is great excitement here and startling rumors are afloat. The Royal and Provincial artillery are manning all the forts, and a proclamation is issued calling out the militia. Arms and ammunition will be distributed to them to-day. The engineers have been very busy since Friday, working day and night.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated with the usual ceremonies, but no disturbance occurred.

Work to Commence at Once—Distinguished Officers Appointed to Command.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Last evening, Major-General Julius Stahl, Sir Percy Wyndham, and General Spear, all cavalry officers, were appointed to important commands in the Fenian army by General Sweeney, the Secretary of War. Authorization was also granted for recruiting a cavalry brigade to operate on the frontier. Seventeen companies of cavalry are already filled for the first regiment. Sharp work may be anticipated during the coming week.

French View of Fenianism.

A chronicle of political affairs for the past month could not be well completed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* without a notice of Fenianism. After remarking how in England the practical sense of people in authority is found more in the House of Commons than in a Cabinet, and mentioning the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland for six months, the writer continues:—

"No doubt this strange conspiracy and this rabid perseverance of the Fenians do not present any serious danger to the United Kingdom, but they show an infirmity which still subsists in our day. That infirmity may be noticed without offense to the political men of the present generation, who are entirely blameless for the evils which these movements in Ireland reveal to us. The English statesmen of our time have wished to be just to Ireland, and have been truly liberal towards her. Ireland has been admitted to all the liberties possessed by England; but the two races are subjected to a strange heritage of hatred and a mysterious reversion of faults. One curious circumstance is that the natural enmity of Ireland to England, which has disappeared among the enlightened and well-to-do classes, who might be expected to have cherished longer the memory of the injustice of British domination, is, on the contrary, perpetuated as an instinct which is still deep-rooted in the hearts of the lower classes of the people. It is from the people that the Fenians have issued; from a people who must, indeed, be vindictive, since their representatives, even after quitting their own country, for another, employ the means they have acquired in America in organizing premeditated vengeance against those whom they still detest as the oppressors of their race. The Irish exodus was intelligible. The Irish went to seek more remunerative employment and a more comfortable existence in America and Australia; but it was never thought that, once fixed in those distant countries, they would preserve a spirit of national organization, and return as enemies, disquieting if not formidable, against those whom they regard as the unjust rulers of their country, which in body only they had quitted while their souls remained still there. This moral and political phenomenon suggests terrible thoughts.

"Against this Fenian conspiracy now secret in Ireland, but open and public in the United States, the English Government is obliged to take defensive precautions, for which it has obtained the assent of Parliament. The material danger will be removed, but for the moral evil other remedies are required. We do not know if there be any effective ones; anyhow, we cannot but applaud the sentiments expressed by Mr. Bright in the passage of his speech on the suspension of the habeas corpus, when he implored the leaders of parties in the House to leave their dissensions and combine their talents and influence to remove the remnant of the grievances of Ireland. The most apparent of these grievances is the temporal establishment possessed by the Anglican Church in Ireland. When Fenianism is put down it will be necessary to reform that establishment, which is a standing outrage on the religious faith of the majority of the Irish people."

The Canadian Government Speaks on Fenianism—Speech of the Governor-General—The Canadian Parliament About to Assemble—Letters from the Frontier.

MONTREAL, March 17.—As preannounced in my telegram of Wednesday, the St. Patrick and its kindred societies have to-day walked in procession to church where high mass was celebrated. The participants numbered about 2000. I have rarely see a more respectable body of Irish in a procession of this kind. Among the notabilities were the Mayor and Hon. T. D. McGee walking together. After the celebration of the mass a sermon was preached by Father O'Farrell. In eloquence it was worthy of a Massillon or a Wiseman, and its advocacy of loyalty to the Government and reprobation of Fenianism were, I must confess, pungent and unsparing.

After leaving the church the vast procession marched to the St. Lawrence Hall, where the Governor-General is at present residing, and where the office-bearers of the four societies of which the procession was composed paid their respects to him. His lordship then addressed the crowd in the street from a window of the hotel. This being the first Canadian official utterance on the Fenian question, I have deemed it worthy of a verbatim report. It is as follows:—

As the representative of your sovereign, I thank you for this exhibition of loyalty paid to me. I have every reason to believe that the sentiments of my fellow-countrymen in Canada towards myself are of a kindly description. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I do not treat this magnificent demonstration as any mark of personal respect to myself. I accept this demonstration as an evidence on your part of loyalty to your sovereign (enthusiastic cheers), of attachment to the institutions of our land, and as a protest on your part against the principles of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Irishmen (cheers), and desecrate, or threaten to desecrate, the festal day of our patron saint by a wanton attack on a peaceful prosperous, and happy country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the manner in which you have received these few observations convinces me that I do not misinterpret your feelings. As I accept your presence here to-day as an evidence of the existence of these sentiments among you, so I consider the position which the President of St. Patrick's Society holds as the commander of one of the finest volunteer battalions in our country (cheers), proof that you will give to those principles no mere barren assent, but that you will be ready, if the necessity should arise, which God forbid, to back your principles by your stout right arms. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

The auditors frequently applauded him with apparent sincerity. At the conclusion of his remarks they reformed and marched to the Victoria Square. Here they were addressed by B. Devlin, the President of St. Patrick's Society, and the Hon. T. D. McGee. The latter congratulated his countrymen on the orderly way they had celebrated the day, and gave statistics to show that the Irish of this city owned nearly four million dollars' worth of real estate.

He asked if it were likely, laying all other considerations aside, that they would take no steps to protect their property against invaders. He also alluded to the friendly feeling that he said had always existed in this city between the different nationalities, noticing the fact that the presidents of the other national societies invariably joined the procession on St. Patrick's day.

I must corroborate the speaker in his statement of the orderly proceedings of his countrymen so far to-day.

I have the best authority for stating that Parliament will assemble in Ottawa for despatch of business on the 12th or 19th of April, notwithstanding the notice in the official gazette to the contrary.

Latest Reports from the Canadian Frontier.

TORONTO, C. W., March 18.—Reports from all the principal towns in the Province, received here last night, show that no outbreak had occurred anywhere. Loyal speeches were made, and general readiness manifested to nip any Fenian demonstration in the bud at the shortest possible time. Apprehensions of any successful raid or invasion have subsided, but the preparations are not relaxed. It is reported that an attempt is threatened about the 22d instant, but the Orangemen of the Province are ready at a moment's warning.

A Roman Catholic Prelate Declares for the Liberation of Ireland.

The Right Reverend Bishop Bailey delivered a lecture in St. Peter's Church on St. Patrick. The learned divine eulogized the Irish saint, and declared that he was not opposed to any movement that had for its object the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Justices Strong, Agnew, and Read.—In the following cases opinions were read this morning by Justice Agnew:—

Black Rock Bridge Company's appeal. From Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county. Decree reversed, and the petition and proceedings thereupon set aside and wholly annulled.

Newbold and wife vs. Boone, Trustee. Error to Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county. Judgment affirmed.

The Northampton, Pike, Lehigh, and Carbon counties list was taken up by the Court.

HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The trial of homicide cases was begun this morning. The Commonwealth vs. Edward Simons. The defendant, who is indicted for murder, in having killed Bernard Kane on the evening of the 6th of October, was arraigned this morning, and having pleaded not guilty, was placed upon trial.

Kane came to his death by reason of a wound caused by a pistol shot, the ball having entered through the left arm, thence into the body, penetrating the heart, death resulting almost instantaneously. The Commonwealth allege and say they will be able to show beyond doubt that the pistol was discharged by the prisoner Simons.

The first witness was

Thomas Kane, who, being sworn, said:—Bernard Kane was my son; was nineteen years old, and lived at the corner of Cross street and Passyunk road; I was sitting at my own store when I heard a shot; my daughter was behind the counter; I arose off my seat and went out on the platform of the door; saw my son standing with his hands in his pockets a piece from John Maginnis' store door; at the same time saw John Maginnis and Ed. Simons, the prisoner, coming down along the fence; Maginnis said to Simons, "For God's sake don't fire again, if you do it will kill him or somebody;" "I'll kill him," said Simons, "the — of a —; I've two loads more waiting for him."

He fired the next shot; I saw my son, after the report, double up; my son walked back into Maginnis' store, and Simons followed on down to Maginnis' store door, and told them to send him out to him, "For I'm bound to kill him—I have it for him;" Simons then turned and went up by the prison. The witness fixed the time of the occurrence at 8 o'clock, and stated that the moon was shining.

Dr. Shapleigh was sworn, and described the character of the wound, and that it had caused death.

John Maginnis was just called to the stand when our report closed.

—The London *Orchestra* introduces a biographical sketch of Gounod in the following spicy style:—

"Meyerbeer is dead—probably in order to avoid *L'Africaine*. Rossini devotes his time and intelligence to the manufacture of maccaroni, and does not seem inclined to break the silence he has so religiously observed since *Guillaume Tell*. Auber is at work on a new opera, it is true; but after *La Circassienne* and *La Fiancee du Roi de Garbe* we know what to expect from him. Wagner aspires to become the Farinelli (*a la Choucroute*) of his monarch; and among the musicians of real promise—people who count as 'somebodies'—the gentleman who forms the subject of the present notice, and whose portrait we present to our readers with this week's number of the *Orchestra*, is certainly the most important. *C'est lui qui tient la corde* in company with *maestro* Verdi, who has a tolerably firm hold of it also."

It says that Gounod is rewriting the last act of *Romeo and Juliet*, a work which occupies his undivided attention.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Issue of National Currency.

The issue of national currency by the Treasury last week amounted to $1,082,170. The total issued up to date is $261,638,920, from which, deducting the mutilated, cancelled, and suspended currency, leaves the aggregate circulation $260,824,903.

Disbursements of National Currency.

The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department for the week ending on the 17th instant amounted $23,386,577·15.

Certificates of Indebtedness Issued.

Certificates of Indebtedness to the amount of $151,000 were issued last week by the Treasury Department.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday last were $610,668·86. The total amount received for the same period from this source was $3,558,297·62.

Redemption of Fractional Currency.

The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department last week redeemed $234,800 in fractional currency, and stamped counterfeit notes to the amount of $719·80.

Securities Held by Government.

The total amount of securities now held by the Government for deposits in public depositories is $350,559,800, while the amount actually deposited is but $21,780,358·55.

Currency Transmitted Last Week.

The shipments of fractional currency last week by the Treasury Department amounted to $338,000, of which $100,000 was forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer in New York.

A Fortnight's Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury for the two weeks ending Saturday, the 17th instant, on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, were as follows:—

War Department	$5,013,937
Navy Department	2 214,639
Interior Department	1,772 420
Total	$9,001,056

Equalizing Soldiers' Bounties.

The following bill for equalization of soldiers' bounties, which has been reported after consultation with leading men, and is probably the nearest to equity that can be passed, was introduced in the Senate to-day:—

A Bill to Provide for the Equalization of the Bounties to Soldiers in the Late War with Rebellion.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That to each and every soldier who served in the armies of the United States in the late war of the Rebellion, and who has been, or who may hereafter be, honorably discharged therefrom, there shall be paid, except as hereinafter specified, a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month for each and every month of service rendered.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid to each soldier under the provisions of this act, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case shall any soldier receive a greater sum in bounty than eight and one-third dollars for each or any month of service; and no bounty whatever shall be paid to any soldier who has deserted from the service, nor to any soldier who has been discharged at his own request, unless for the purpose of accepting promotion or appointment in the army or navy, or who has been discharged at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers shall not be entitled to receive any bounty whatever under this act; and before payment is made to any soldier he shall be required to make oath that his discharge papers have not been so bartered, sold assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That in the payment of the bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to examine the account of each and every soldier now living to whom the said bounty is payable, and upon ascertaining the amount due, to cause the same to be transmitted to an Assistant Treasurer, National Bank, United Paymaster, Pension Agent, or other person to be designated by the Secretary of War, and stationed in or near the same county or district with the claimant, who shall pay the said bounty to the soldier himself, and to no other person, and who shall require the identification of said soldier by the affidavits of two respectable persons, residents of said county or district, and under no circumstances whatever shall any agent, attorney, or third person be allowed to act for or take part in the prosecution, collection remittance, or payment of claims for said bounty, except the person or persons designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War; nor shall any power of attorney, transfer, or assignment be recognized or entertained by any accounting officer or disbursing agent of the Government in the settlement or payment of claims for said bounty, and the said bounty shall be paid to the heirs or deceased soldiers whose claims shall be received and settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury as now provided by law.

Arrival of the "Moravian."

MONTREAL, March 19.—The steamer *Moravian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 7th instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 19, 1866.

There was rather more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices, with one or two exceptions, continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, with sales of 6s of 1881 at 104¾, a slight advance; 5-20s at 103½; and 7·30s at 99⅝; 90⅜ was bid 10-40s. State and City loans are without change; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 87; and new City 6s at 92.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55½@55¾, no change; Reading at 49⅜@50, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29¾@30¼, the former rate a decline of 1; common do. at 27, an advance of ⅝; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾@29½, an advance of ¼; 116 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 53¾ for Norristown; 54¼ for Minehill; 53¾ for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 43, an advance of 1. 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are firmly held at former rates, but we hear of no sales. 124½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 53 for Girard; 79 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are in better demand, and rather firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52½; Susquehanna Canal sold at 13; Morris Canal common at 77½; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 29@29¼, an advance of ¼; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 59 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 10; Sugar Creek at 2 1-16; and Maple Shade at 3.

Reese D. Fell, Esq., a prominent stock-broker of this city, died last evening after a brief illness.

—Referring to American stocks in Germany, the London *Times* says:—

"The advices from Frankfort mention that, notwithstanding the abundance of money, the liquidation at the end of the month was not easy, as large purchases of United States bonds had to be provided for. Enormous amounts of 'options' falling due have been realized, but speculation is so active that they were all taken up at rising prices. Quotations are now fully two per cent. in advance of New York, and premiums for the call are given in extraordinary sums at 1 per cent. for the end of March. Under these circumstances, all attempts to bring any other securities upon the market are unavailing. New Portuguese preference shares of 500f. nominal value, were offered yesterday at 126f.; but there were very few subscribers. The market has been tried by some Italian towns, but although the bonds were offered at singularly low prices, the endeavor utterly failed. Even Austrian bonds, in the face of the fact that the currency is only one per cent. below par, and that therefore no loss is any longer incurred on the dividends, are lower than at any previous time, except during the war. 'Five per Cent. Nationals,' it is remarked, 'remain at 61 and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 51, and are, even at this low point, bartered away for Americans, although the interest, which has been regularly paid ever since 1816, has mainly contributed to the great wealth of our towns and of Southern Germany.' Discount in the open market is at 3⅜ per cent."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is quoted at 5@6 per cent., with more offering at the lower rate than can be readily employed. Commercial paper passes more readily at the discount houses, but little or nothing is sold under 7 per cent. Good is 8@9, and there is a large supply at 10@15. Action upon the bill to fund the currency obligations of the Treasury is waited for with interest in financial circles. There is little doubt that the Secretary will be given all the power required to get the national debt into a condition where it can be steadily reduced from surplus incomes. The movement towards specie payments has proceeded so far that nothing can prevent the desirable condition of affairs at an early day. Congress, by want of courage in aiding the Secretary, may prolong the troubles of people obliged to pay fixed sums of money from assets steadily falling in value, but it cannot save people from the inevitable losses attending the passage of gold from 285 to 100."

—A New Orleans paper of the 10th inst. says:—"The supply of domestic exchange has shown some increase, while the demand at bank for remittance has disclosed a very marked falling off, and rates manifested decided weakness towards the close of business. All of the banks hold sight checks on the Northern cities nominally at ⅜@½ per cent. premium, but most of them will sell round amounts at par, at which latter figures several operations were effected. The ruling figures at the close of business were for New York sight, ¼ premium to par@¼ premium at bank, and ⅜@½ per cent. discount out of doors; five and 10 days sight ⅜@½ per cent. discount; 15 and 20 days' ½@¾ per cent. discount. 30 days' 1@1¼ per cent. discount, and 60 days' at 1¼@1½ per cent. discount. Foreign exchange is lower, and some small sales were effected during the morning at fully one per cent. above yesterday's figures. The closing figures this evening were for bank sterling 140@141; clear bills 137@138; bill of lading bills 135@136; bank francs 4f., and out-door francs 4·05@4·10."

—A despatch from Washington says:—"The motion to reconsider the vote on the loan bill comes up to-day in the House, and it is believed that enough votes have been secured to reconsider and then pass it. It is not yet certain, however, as some of the members are very uncertain, and over a dozen voted against it on Friday night, who were thought to be trustworthy in its favor.

"Pursuant to a call, a large number of the citizens of the Northern Territories met here on Saturday, for the purpose of expressing their views as to the practicability of the proposed northern route of the Pacific Railroad. A committee of five was appointed to prepare an address urging Congress to grant the aid asked for, after which the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD			
$1000 U S 7-30s, July	99⅜	600 sh Read..lots..s5	49⅛
$3000 Penna 6s..lots	87	350 sh do.....b30	50
$5000 City 6s new..b5	92	3 sh Morris Can..b5	77½
$1000 do.....	92	100 sh Susq Can.....	13
$1000 do.....	92	5 sh Lehigh V.....	62¼
$3000 do.....mnu	92	200 sh Cata pr..lots c	30½
$300 do.....mun	92	100 sh do.....b30	30½
$9000 W Branch 6s	82½	10 sh do.....b15	30½
200 sh Sugar Ck 1s 2 1-16		100 sh do.....b30	30½
100 sh Ocean.....b30	10	200 sh Cata com.....	27
10 sh Penna R.....	55½	100 sh Hest'n R....c	43
34 sh do.....	55½	300 sh N Y & Mid....	6
20 sh Lehigh Nav	55½	100 sh do.....b5	6

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	129½	12 M.	128⅝
11 A. M.	128⅝	1 P. M.	128⅝

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128½	128⅝
American Silver, 5s and 10s	123	124
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	121
Pennsylvania Currency	40	50
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 19.—The unfavorable condition of the weather to-day has tended still further to depress the Flour Market, and there are very few transactions to record. The sales comprise 800 bbls., part at $8·25@9·25 for common and choice Northwestern extra family, and part on private terms. The home trade buy sparingly at prices ranging from $6·25 to $7 for superfine; $7·25 to $8 for extras; $8·25@9·25 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio ditto, ditto; and $11@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $4·75@5. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of prime Wheat are very trifling, and this description is wanted. Small sales at $2·30@2·35 for choice red, and $1·80@2 for common. White ranges from $2·40 to $2·70. Rye is very quiet and cannot be quoted over 85c. for Penna. Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 68c. in the cars and 70c. afloat, mostly at the latter figure. In Oats but little doing. We quote at 49@50c.

Cloverseed comes in slowly and ranges from $5 to $6·50 for common and choice lots. Timothy is steady at $3·75. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $2·75.

Whisky is dull at $2·25@2·28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton steady at 41c. Flour dull, common and mixing 10@15c. lower; 5,000 barrels sold; State $6·80@8·20; Ohio, $8·20@11; Western, $6·80@8·20; Southern dull; 400 bbls. sold at $8·70@16·80; Canadian lower, 200 bbls. sold at $7·50@11·25. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower. Corn dull and drooping. Beef quiet. Pork drooping; mess $25·75@25·87. Lard heavy at 15@19¼c. Whisky dull

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Unqualified Suffrage—Its Tendency.

From the Times.

In the recent debate in the British Parliament on the reform question, the member for Hull, Mr. Clay, presented a proposition for a basis of suffrage, which excited much attention, but which the Ministry did not feel at liberty to commit themselves upon.

He urged that the franchise should be given to all who could read, write, and pass a certain examination in arithmetic, and who possessed a certain small amount of property. In some respects Mr. Clay's measure was not so broad a that expected from the Ministry; for a thirty dollar rental must include some who can neither read, write, nor pass an arithmetical examination, though, on the other hand, many might pass such an examination who did not occupy even a cottage as a tenant.

The proposition which has met with at least a respectful consideration in England, is a straw showing how strong the drift is now in Great Britain towards a wide, popular suffrage.

The current on this side, among persons who think, is at present in the opposite direction. All our city commissions, which are conferring such untold blessings on this community and others, are in direct opposition to the government of universal suffrage in local communities. The whole Union is feeling the evils and curses of ignorant and vicious suffrage, especially in that form of opposition to the principles of the Government which the low Copperhead party of our great cities has shown.

Almost all reflecting men are beginning to see that the whole matter of suffrage is a pure question of expediency. It can be given or withheld or limited, according as the best interests of the State demand. The claim to it is not like the claim to liberty or legal justice—*a natural right*. We withhold it from many a deserving young man between seventeen and twenty, and from still more deserving women, and from certain foreigners, because we judge that on a broad scale society will be the better off for the limitation. We give it unreservedly to all free white male citizens over twenty-one, because our theory has been that the educating influence of suffrage and its equalizing effect, and its attraction to the peasantry of Europe, will more than counterbalance the evils of our ignorant and debased voting population. The great weakness in the position of our friends, demanding universal suffrage for the freedmen, was in the general opinion of the North, that we had gone too far even in white suffrage; and that what we had felt the evils of in our own system we ought not to extend to Southern society.

They claimed as a right what was merely a question of public benefit. The strength of their position—which we fully concur in—was in the claim that suffrage should never be limited by race.

The true and just middle course in this matter, it seems to us, is to urge for the whole community an intelligence suffrage; that is, to make the basis of the right to vote everywhere the ability, for instance, to read any passage, selected by the usual judges of elective qualification in the Constitution of the United States, and to write one's name legibly. Such a test could be recommended to every Southern Legislature to be applied to every negro, and on his fulfilling the requirements he should be allowed a vote.

A similar test should be established in the other States for every future voter (as it will not be possible to exclude present voters under it). Such a law would at once shut out in this city two-thirds of the new voters in such places as the Five Points, Water street, the First Ward, Rotten Row, and all the dens of crime and ignorance. It would shut out in all our cities the great proportion of the low, dangerous and vicious class; it would exclude the children, as they grow up, of some of our most degraded mountain districts, unless they are educated; it would give a new prop to the bulwark of our liberties—our common schools; and would transform demagogues into school committees and turn primary meetings into primary schools. The alphabet would become of more importance than the brogue to our ward politicians, and a good teacher of writing become as influential as is now a porter-house keeper.

Such a provision at the South would indeed shut out for a time the great mass of the blacks; but not long, nor perhaps longer than is desirable. They learn fast. It would give a new start to what has been so lamentably defective—the popular education of the poor whites, and would tend to remove one of the causes of the late Rebellion—Southern ignorance.

The interest of the white class would lie immediately in educating its poor and degraded members. The negroes would strain every nerve to educate themselves and their children. There would be a competition at once in the primary education of the two races, a result the most desirable that could be imagined for the interests of the Union. There might appear to be an injustice in giving suffrage now to ignorant whites and denying it to ignorant blacks. But all that we can say is, that no legislation can secure ideal justice; the whites have the suffrage now and the blacks have not; we can change the future, but it would be difficult, if not impossible to change existing circumstances. And the existence of one mass of ignorant voters is hardly a sound reason for creating another. We would be glad to exclude the most ignorant whites both North and South, but we cannot; therefore we must provide for what, perhaps, we can accomplish in the future—the excluding all ignorant persons of whatever race and color. Even the intelligence-suffrage is not a perfect basis; but the science of statesmanship is to discover the best thing practicable, and as this has been tried in this country with good results, we hope to see the experiment carried out.

The National Currency Bureau and the Treasury.

From the Herald.

The letter of Comptroller Clark, criticizing the official reports and the course of the Secretary of the Treasury, has developed a very singular state of affairs at the national capital. It reveals, however, only what has been for some time past known to exist—a direct antagonistic policy between those two financial officers of the Government. One is in favor of contraction, and asks for legislation which will enable him to control the money market and carry his views into practice; while the other is opposed to any such legislation, or the adoption of any arbitrary measures to secure the resumption of specie payments. It is from this disagreement that the correspondence between Secretary McCulloch and Comptroller Clark originated.

The former was appealing to Congress for the passage of a bill that would confer upon him unlimited power, both in exchanging one class of bonds for another and the retirement of the Treasury notes of all descriptions, and also in negotiating loans both at home and abroad. This was the measure which the Secretary proposed to use to carry out his contraction ideas and secure a return to a specie basis. This measure Comptroller Clark strongly opposed. Secretary McCulloch ascertaining this fact, wrote a note to Mr. Clark, stating that he had been informed that he (Mr. Clark) was opposing the loan bill and advocated a policy contrary to that which the Treasury Department was laboring to enforce. In conclusion, the Secretary requested the Comptroller to favor him with his views, either in person or in writing, in the hope that in so doing they might be able to agree upon one and the same policy, and act together in harmony.

To this note Comptroller Clark replied on the 24th of February at some length, giving the substance of his reasons for opposing the loan bill. Secretary McCulloch subsequently denied some of the facts stated by Mr. Clark, and the result is the rejoinder of the latter, which has proved to be the financial sensation of the hour. It appears, however, from the explanation of Mr. Hooper in debate in Congress, that the Comptroller was in error in his statements, in his assertions in reference to the Secretary's report.

The correspondence has developed an anomaly in affairs at Washington. That there should be an open rupture between the two principal financial officers of the Government, and both retain their places, is looked upon as extraordinary. It has been generally supposed that the Comptroller of the Currency was a subordinate officer of the Secretary of the Treasury, and amenable to him. That the Secretary should retain a person in office under him who is openly opposed to his policy is looked upon as mysterious. But when we come to examine the bill creating the bureau and office of Comptroller of the Currency, we find that he is not a subordinate officer of the Treasury, but holds an independent position, responsible, in fact, only to Congress. His official reports and communications are made, not to the Secretary, as those of the heads of bureaus in that department are; nor are they made to the President, as is the case with the members of the Cabinet, but to Congress direct.

There is no official or power between him and Congress; no provision for revision, save with the lawmaking power. The appointment, it is true, is made by the President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; but when once appointed no removal can take place except upon a written statement of the reasons, which shall be satisfactory to Congress. With the present temper of Congress it is doubtful if the President will be able to furnish reasons which Congress will deem satisfactory. We cannot therefore fail to look upon the precedent established in creating this bureau as detrimental to the interests of the Government, and a serious mistake. It is the commencement of the system of disintegration which has brought all the trouble, corruption, and profligacy in our present city government. It is opening the doors to the same evils that we have experienced in this metropolis, and the first step towards a similar state of affairs in the National Government.

The Bureau is a creation of ex-Secretary Chase, and was adopted by Congress at the time that the majority of the Senate sided with Chase against Lincoln. It was no doubt purposely made an independent branch of the Government to subserve the political interests of the present Chief Justice, and enable him the better to make the national bank system a grand political power to advance his claims for the Presidency. Hence it was removed from all danger of interference on the part of the President or Secretary of the Treasury. Just as the independent bureaus were created in our city government to advance personal ends, so was this to subserve private ambition, instead of the interests of the country. One of the first fruits is now seen in the disagreement of two financial officers, and want of harmony in the executive departments. This evil should be corrected at once, or still more serious and alarming results may follow.

The President and Congress.

From the Tribune.

The editor of the New York *Times* has been exclusively favored with an avalanche of letters from all parts of the country, whereof the burden is approval and commendation of his course in Congress and elsewhere relative to reconstruction. He is one of the 6 or 8 out of the 140 Representatives in Congress elected on Lincoln and Johnson tickets who oppose the large majority of both Houses and uphold what is called "the President's policy;" and these 6 or 8 dissenters are in accord—so his correspondents assure him—with the prevailing sentiment of the Union party! Here are a few specimens of their views:—

NEW YORK, January 18.

* * Stand by the President, with all the strength of your position and character. Your constituency is greatly conservative. Do not compromise yourself in any way with the dawning element of fanaticism now so rampant in Congress.

NEW YORK, February 1.

I have read with thankful delight your speech on reconstruction. It is full of good sense and patriotic wisdom. I thank you for it. You are clearly right, and will be honored when men of one idea like Thad. Stevens are regretted like the cholera, not as good things lost, but as evil ones—regretted because they ever happened. Persevere. You have Webster with you, and all the statesmen from Marshall down to these. * * * * The only excuse I have for Mr. Stevens and his followers is, that he and they are *non compos mentis*, and this very aberration of mind must end will lead to their destruction.

NEW YORK, February 3.

I hope I may be allowed to say that, personally, I have admired your course in Congress, and hear but one opinion from all I meet. If the people could have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, Mr. Stevens would be "nowhere."

—There are several columns like the above, but these are enough. They constrain us to say that the editor of the *Times* is not deceived but deceiving. He *knows* that the sentiment of the Union party is not such as he represents it. For here are the Legislatures of many, perhaps most, of the loyal States in session; besides which, there have recently been held State Conventions of the Union party in Connecticut, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. These Legislatures, these Conventions are authentic expositors of Union sentiment. Which one of them—barely *one*—has spoken of "Thad. Stevens," his followers and his views, in the spirit of these letters? Which *one* of them has declared that, so far as they differ, the President is right and Congress wrong? We challenge the production of barely *one!*

But more:—We have in this city a Union Central Committee, largely composed of Federal office-holders, and whereof a decided majority was chosen by that type of "conservative" Unionism whereof the *Times* is the recognized organ. If it could be counted on to indorse "the President's policy," it would have been assembled to do so long ago. Why is it not assembled? Why does it not indorse? The facts suggest the answer.

The worst of the *Times'* manifesto is its obvious tendency to widen the breach between the President and Congress. It assumes that Congress is to be overridden and broken down. It does not suggest nor invite conciliation. It does not treat the matter in difference as one susceptible of accommodation and adjustment. Its tenor is belligerent, rampant, reckless. True, it does not quite accord with the *Daily News* and other Rebel oracles in demanding the proscription of all Federal office-holders who dissent from "the President's policy;" but it goes quite as far as the *World* in treating the majority of Congress as practical if not intentional disunionists, and so deserving of the strongest reprobation.

This is not the spirit in which our grave responsibilities are to be met. It certainly will not aid us to discharge them. We hold that there is no necessary incompatibility between the President's essential position and objects and those of Congress. The President wants the States lately in revolt restored to a full participation in the national councils; Congress wants their freedmen fully protected and their rights as free citizens recognized and established. The President thinks that loyal men should bear sway in the States lately in revolt; Congress adds—"without distinction of color." Why cannot these differing views be harmonized? We insist that they can—they may be. Only let the South admit her blacks to all the rights of free manhood; thereupon let the North agree to a perfect universal amnesty, and oblivion for all acts done under color of secession, and we shall once more be a united people, with our States thoroughly restored, and the Union reconstructed. Why is not such an adjustment practicable?

Mr. Hulburd on Finance.

From the Tribune.

We take all reasonable precautions against astonishment, and yet Mr. Hulburd's speech on the finances has amazed us—not that such a speech should be made—there are several members from whom we could have heard of such a speech without surprise, but not from Calvin T. Hulburd, whom we have always tied to as a champion of honesty and solvency in finance. Just consider this passage:—

"He strenuously objected to granting the power in addition to retire by paying or funding the non-interest-bearing legal tenders—a species of currency everywhere popular and acceptable—until the short obligations were provided for."

—Does Mr. Hulburd take the Secretary of the Treasury for a born idiot? If not, how can he imagine that that officer will begin by contracting the currency, thus creating a stringency in the money market, and so rendering it impossible to place new bonds, just when he is attempting to convey nearly one billion of short-time interest-bearing obligations into long bonds? If not, what *can* he mean by talking as above? Why not propose that the Secretary shall not have power to take all the long bonds himself at ten per cent. above their market value?

Hear him again:—

"He objected that the bill continued in peace the vast war powers of the Secretary over the currency and the business of the country. He thought the Secretary should give public notice of the kind and amount, and the priority of presentation, of the liabilities to be retired."

That is to say:—The Secretary should always redeem the dearest instead of the cheapest securities in market, and should so act as to run up the price of any description of the National debt that he wishes to redeem and cancel. We defy any man who knows even the A B Cs of finance to say that this would not be the precise and necessary effect of the Secretary's giving such "public notice" as is here demanded. If Mr. McCulloch were to-morrow to give notice that he will proceed next month to purchase and cancel the interest-bearing Treasury notes, or the Certificates of Indebtedness, or any one description of the public debt, that description would inevitably be rendered dearer and more difficult to purchase by that notice. To adopt Mr. Hulburd's suggestion on this point would thus cost the country many millions of dollars. And for what?

As to the Secretary's "vast war powers," they will cease when our debt is funded and specie payments resumed. We had counted confidently on Mr. Hulburd's aid in effecting that most righteous consummation. That we are to encounter instead his opposition is a painful surprise that we receive "more in sorrow than in anger."

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NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

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COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 5½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property three veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut Street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

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MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 2 5m A. BROWN.

THE "EXCELSIOR"

HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded

"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 mw3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s. ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, *Etc.*, bought and sold
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 2m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 23tuth3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

5 4 § CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RACHEL WILSON MOORE, WILSON MOORE JENKINS and JACOB M. ELLIS, Executors of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,

3 9 mw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN B. AUSTIN, Trustee under the will of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 220 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 16 fmw5t

ESTATE OF ROBERT B. WOODBURN, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay.

JOSEPH M. PILE, Administrator,

3 19m6t No. 433 WALNUT Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mthss No. 510 RACE Street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,

No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY New York,
3 3 1m No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 49 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CER IFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

9 19 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 880 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, &c. &c.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN BY HANGING.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning, a gentleman residing in the rear of No. 610 Guilford street, between Second and Third, below South, on proceeding to a room which had been rented by a German, named John F. Rabus, found the occupant hanging by the neck from a hook which he had driven in the wall. The life of the unfortunate man was extinct. The deceased was a native of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and about forty-eight years of age. He had served in the Union army, and was discharged by reason of physical debility. For several weeks past he appeared to be in a very gloomy and despondent state, and on several occasions was heard to wish himself dead. A letter in the German language, which he had evidently written shortly before taking his life, was found in the room. As it shows his reasons for committing the deed, we give it in full as translated:—

"I was a soldier in the 15th New York Heavy Artillery, U. S. A., and I got a disease (palsy) in the service, from the effects of which I was obliged to stop work in consequence. I applied for a pension from the United States Government. Not receiving any support from the Government, this is to inform my friends and acquaintances I have been obliged to kill myself. JOHN RABUS from Gotha."

A parchment was also found on the premises, from which it was gleaned that Frederick Rabus, a brother of the deceased, is or has been shoemaker for the court of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and also several other courts. It is believed that the deceased leaves a wife and several children in Germany.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—The building improvements in the northwestern part of the city have been so extensive within the past six or eight months, that one going in that neighborhood who had not been there during a year previous, would feel almost the same astonishment as the neighbors did upon waking in the morning and finding Aladdin's palaces already built and furnished before them. In the neighborhood of from Seventeenth to Nineteenth streets, and northward from Girard avenue, whole blocks are being completed, and so great is the demand for houses that many of them have been rented and sold long before their completion. A fine improvement is to be made on a lot north of Thompson street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The plans and specifications have been prepared, and the work, we are told, will be prosecuted rapidly. The plan is to build the houses in a circle, in the centre of which will be a fountain, garden, carriage-drive, and walks. The houses are to be four stories in height, the first of which will be of Pictou stone, and the remaining stories of brick, dressed with Pictou stone. If the arrangement be carried out as contemplated, this improvement will be one of the grandest ever attempted in this city.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—On Saturday the annual meeting of this Society, for the election of officers, was held at the Continental Hotel. The result was as follows: — President, General Robert Patterson; Vice-President, Hon. James Harper; Treasurer, Mr. James Brown; Secretary, Mr. James L. Taylor; Counsellors, Mr. Samuel Hood and Mr. Samuel L. Taylor; Physicians, Dr. R. A. Given and Dr. Thomas Harper; Finance Committee, Colonel William C. Patterson, Mr. Andrew C. Craig, and Mr. Samuel Riddle.

The members of the Society dined together at the Continental Hotel in the evening, General Patterson in the chair, the Hon. James Harper (afterwards succeeded by Mr. David Boyd, Jr.) and Mr. James Brown being the vice-chairmen. The usual national and other toasts were duly honored.

The evening passed off very pleasantly. The rule of the Society does not permit regular speech-making, but there was no check on what may be designated conversational expression of sentiment. There was less singing than usual, which was a subject of genera regret.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—On Saturday afternoon a large number of persons assembled at National Hall to witness the ceremonies attending the presentation of Fenian flags to Robert Emmett Circle, No. 3, F. B., and Circle '98, the gift of ladies connected with the Fenian Sisterhood. The flag, made of green silk, containing a sunburst in the centre, and the motto, "Our ray of hope," was presented, on behalf of the ladies, to '98 Circle, by R. O'Brien, Esq., in an appropriate speech, responded to by William F. Carlin, Esq. The flag for the Robert Emmett Circle was presented by A. J. Bocklus, Esq., and received by C. W. Brooke, Esq. The speeches were listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded. Quite a large sum of money was collected to aid the Fenian cause.

The Academy of Music was crowded in the evening by persons anxious to hear a lecture upon Ireland by Very Rev. P. A. Moriarty. The St. Michael's Brass Band was present, and performed a number of Irish tunes. The lecture was an eloquent one, and received with great enthusiasm.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER "EDWIN FORREST."—The steamer *Edwin Forrest* met with a serious accident on Saturday, whilst on her way to this city from Trenton. She was a short distance below that city when her hull came in contact with a rock or snag, knocking a hole in her bottom, causing her to sink in a short time, but not in very deep water. The passengers on board were very much excited for a short time, but they were all landed without injury to any. Captain McMakin came to the city and procured two steam-pumps, for the purpose of assisting in raising the steamer, so that she may be brought to Philadelphia for repairs.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire on Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, was caused by the burning of the roof of William Bateman's grocery and dwelling, on Almond street, above Pena. The fire originated accidentally, in the upper story, and the firemen prevented it from burning below it.

The kindling wood factory of Messrs. Scull & Rex, at the foot of Poplar street, was slightly damaged by fire about half-past five o'clock yesterday morning.

BAR MEETING.—On Saturday morning a meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the Supreme Court-room, for the purpose of taking appropriate action in regard to the death of Philip N. Dallas. Judge Cadwalader presided. Addresses eulogistic of the deceased were made by David Paul Brown, Jr., George W. Biddle, M. P. Henry, Charles J. Biddle, and Joseph G. Rosengarten. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—The young men who were elected to elders, and deacons, orders at the session of the M. E. Conference on Saturday, as reported in THE TELEGRAPH, were ordained yesterday morning. Bishop Ames ordained the deacons at the St. George's Church, and Bishop Thompson the elders at Fifth Street Church. The services were of a very impressive nature and drew together a large number of spectators.

THE FENIANS.—The Fenians will have demonstrations all this week. On Monday night, at Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets; Tuesday night, at Sansom Street Hall; Wednesday night, at American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets; Thursday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, West Philadelphia; Friday night, at Manayunk; Saturday night, Academy of Music. Distinguished Fenians will address the meetings.

MAN FROZEN.—The Coroner was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named Thomas Bramen, who was found dead from the effects of cold on the Wissahickon, near Kitchen's mill.

HEAD INJURED.—A man named Timothy Collins was admitted into the Hospital on Saturday, with injuries to his head, caused by falling from his dray. The injured man resided in Monroe street, near Third.

MISSING—MYSTERIOUS.—On Friday evening last Mr. Jacob Harris, residing at No. 204 North Ninth street, left his home for the purpose of meeting a gentleman at the Continental Hotel, who was to pay him a sum of money. Since that time Mr. Harris has not been seen or heard of. The missing man has been employed for several years as Bridge Inspector by the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Richard Moffitt was admitted to the Episcopal Hospital, yesterday, with a leg fractured, by a horse falling upon him.

John Campbell, residing at No. 20 N. Seventh street, was admitted to the Penn Hospital with some of his ribs fractured, by being run over by a wagon.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—The danger of attempting to get on the front platforms of railway cars while they are in motion was exemplified on Saturday at Twenty-first and Wood streets. Hugh Wylie, in attempting to step upon the platform of a car, fell, and a wheel passed over one of his legs, crushing it in a terrible manner. He was removed to the hospital.

FELL DEAD.—John Gorman, a stable boss for the Market Street Passenger Railway Company, fell dead on Saturday evening, at the depot of the Company.

THE LETTUCE.—The Romans esteemed this vegetable a clearer of the senses. They were anciently eaten at the conclusion of their suppers, but in the time of Domitian they changed this order, and served them with the first entrees of their feasts. The wild lettuce, as well as the cultivated, was used medicinally by the Romans; and Paladius, a Greek physician, notices their culture in his treatise on fevers. We find no attempt made to cultivate the lettuce in England until the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1562; but in 1597 Gerard gives an account of eight kinds of lettuce that were then cultivated in England. He says, "Lettuce maketh a pleasant sallad, being eaten raw with vinegar, oil, and a little salt; but if it be boiled, it is sooner digested, and nourisheth more." He adds, "It is served in these days, and these countries, at the beginning of supper, and eaten first before any other meat; but, notwithstanding, it may now and then be eaten at both those times to the health of the body; for, being taken before meat, it doth many times stir up appetite; and eaten after supper, it keepeth away drunkenness, which cometh by the wine; and that is by reason that it staieth the vapors from rising up into the head." He says, "Lettuce cooleth a hot stomach, called the heart-burning," etc.

LAMAR'S PUNISHMENT.—The Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph* learns from private sources that G. B. Lamar has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine for cotton frauds, bribery, etc. The decision of the military commission awaits the approval of President Johnson. Lamar was condemned, we believe, on evidence culled from some of his own letters. The President ought not to pardon this person; he deserves the punishment to which the court has sentenced him.

AMERICANS IN HAVANA.—A letter from Havana, dated the 9th instant, says that city is crowded with American visitors, and adds:—Among the arrivals at the Hotel Santa Isabel—which, by-the-by, seems to have become the American headquarters—I have noticed the niece of ex-President Buchanan, late Miss Harriet Lane, now Mrs. H. E. Johnson, and R. Patterson Kane, of Philadelphia, brother of the celebrated Dr. Kane.

—Colonel Dodd, who arrived at Leavenworth from Fort Dodge a few days ago, writes that it was reported that George Bent, a half-breed son of one of the Bents of the mountains, had been elected war chief of the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and other prairie tribes, and that he was preparing to take the field against the whites. Notwithstanding his Anglo-Saxon blood, Bent is said to be a bitter enemy of the whites, and as he is brave and daring, trouble may be expected on the plains.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, a short time ago, received from an unknown source the sum of five thousand dollars, which the anonymous writer stated rightfully belonged to the Government. Since the letter inclosing the money was received, another communication has been sent to the Secretary from another party, who claims to have lost that amount, and asks if there is any possibility of the amount deposited being identical with the money lost by him. It would, therefore, be very desirable to have the unknown depositor state in what manner he received this money.

—The London *Telegraph*, alluding to Mr. Peabody's new gift to the poor of London, remarks: "We should be paying a bad compliment to the great American merchant if we called his benevolence 'princely,' for no modern prince has effected one-tenth of the good that may reasonably be expected to result from Mr. Peabody's illustrious gift. The gain to the community is all the greater because the giver has not scattered his bounty broadcast in the form of indiscriminate largesse, and because the aid that he vouchsafes has no tendency either to pamper the laziness of pauperism, or to pauperize the working poor."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS EVENING,
An absorbing new drama, in three acts, never before performed in this country, and entitled
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
with new scenery by Richard Smith, elegant appointments by John Dasey, mechanical effects by Joseph Strahan, and
A MOST POWERFUL CAST,
including the
STRENGTH OF THE STAR COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21,
ONE HUNDREDTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA
(by request)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21,
BENEFIT OF MR. B. YOUNG.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. T. WARD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 24,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Matinee 30 Cents; Children 25 Cents.
Doors open at 1:15; Curtain rises at 2:15.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of the eminent comedian,
MR. HACKETT,
MONDAY—Shakespeare's great historical play, in five acts, entitled
KING HENRY IV.
Sir John Falstaff (Shakespeare's greatest comic creation)
MR. HACKETT,
who has been especially engaged as "Henry Percy," surnamed "Hotspur."
Mr. C. Walcott Jr. as.....Henry, Prince of Wales
Mr. G. H. Griffiths as.....Earl of Worcester
Miss Annie Graham as.....Lady Percy
Miss Mary Carr as.....Hostess Quickly
TUESDAY—Mr. HACKETT as "Falstaff in Love," in THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
Engagement of the world-famed actor
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 19,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BELPHEGOR,
THE MONTEBANK.
Belphegor.....CHARLES DILLON
Madelaine, his wife.....Miss E. Price
Fanfaronade.....Stuart Robson
Duke de Montebarron.....Mr. Mackey
Viscount de Hercule.....Mr. Marlowe
Scene—France. Time—1814.
To conclude with the new farce.
THE KITCHEN BELLE.
Pitcher of the Police.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHARLES DILLON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Immense success of the brilliant
FOWLER SISTERS,
BILLY HOLMES,
The Great Comic Singer.
MR. JOHN SENIA
And his Wonderful Straw Piano.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
Between E. J. Plunkett, Champion, and Robert T. Ryall.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.
FOR SALE AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
The number of Cards being limited, persons who desire to witness this elegant game will do well to secure their tickets as early as practicable. 3 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Store above ——— between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE street, above Fourth.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Stage Manager.....William A. Moore
Director of Orchestra.....Charles B. Dodsworth
Prompter.....Robert Eberle
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE AND DRAMATIC MATINEE,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 19,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOOD.
The following celebrated Artists of GROVER'S GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, passing through Philadelphia on Monday next, have kindly consented to remain for this special occasion:—
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
THEODORE HABELMAN,
FRANZ HIMMER, and
JOSEPH HERMANNS.
Mr. Hood will also be assisted by the principal artistes of the
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mrs JOHN DREW.
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Messrs GROVER & SINN.
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mr T. J. HEMPHILL,
who have all generously volunteered their efficient services.
Admission (including reserved seats).....50 cents
To be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY at the Academy, and at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.
Performance will close at 5 o'clock. 3 15

BURGESS, PENDERGAST,
HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS
will open for a short season, commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, March 20,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT,
MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL OF FUN.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
The Great Consideration of distinguished,
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.
No stale jokes. Everything new.
TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS,
LED BY
COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES,
T. B. PENDERGAST, AND FRANK BOWLES.
New and Choice Songs, Ballads, and Superb Instrumentation; Pathetic, Descriptive, Sentimental, and Operatic Musick, Comic Recitations, etc.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 8 o'clock.
Secured seats can be had during the week at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 109 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 19 6t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 1 1

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to draw Certain Warrants.

Whereas, John McKernon was killed and Charles Morrison lost his sight by the accidental explosion in the quarry opposite Fairmount, whilst in the employment of the Water Department, and as Mr. Morrison and the widow of Mr. McKernon are in destitute circumstances; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to draw a warrant in favor of Charles Morrison for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and a warrant in favor of the widow of John McKernon for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the said warrants to be drawn from appropriation of April 17, 1865, for the purpose of making and sinking a crib in front of Fairmount dam.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN B. FAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a New Lease of the City Law Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to renew the lease of the premises now occupied by the Law and Survey Departments, known as the City Law Buildings No. 212 S. Fifth street, for the term of ten years from the fourteenth day of April next, at the annual rent of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly, upon and under the like conditions, stipulations, and covenants that are contained in the present lease; and the ordinance for leasing the same premises for five years, approved February 2, 1863, is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Requesting Additional Legislation.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the proper legislation be asked to produce the following laws and alterations in existing laws, and that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the bill or bills for that purpose to be submitted to the Legislature, to wit:—

First. A law to limit the amount of money to be annually paid by the city of Philadelphia to officers not subject to their control, so that the fees to be paid by the city to the following officers shall not exceed the following sums in any one year, to wit:—

The District Attorney, four thousand dollars.

The Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Sheriff, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Coroner, three thousand dollars.

Second. A law authorizing the city to collect by distress from delinquent railway companies all sums due for street repairs which ought to have been done by such companies.

Third. A law to relieve the city from paying the expenses of the Prothonotary, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds for the dockets and books for record purposes used by them respectively, and for renewing of their dockets, keeping up their indices and records—the city having no control over them and deriving no pecuniary benefit therefrom.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature relative to Opening Streets in Philadelphia.

Whereas, The Councils of the city of Philadelphia have the charge of the streets in said city;

And whereas, The expenses for opening and grading said streets have to be paid out of the treasury of the said city;

And whereas, The Legislature has sometimes passed acts directing certain streets to be opened in our city, when all the power therefor is vested in our said Councils, and as said Councils have always been ready to facilitate the opening, grading, and paving of streets when the public necessity requires; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council's of the City of Philadelphia, That the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia be requested to use their influence and utmost exertion to prevent the passage of any act in reference to the opening, grading, and paving of streets in the city of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to each of the members of the General Assembly at Harrisburg.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Contracts to be made for Furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with Water, with Iron Pipes, Castings, etc., as per advertisement.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contracts (the said contracts to be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Works) with the following persons, viz.:—

With J. W. Middleton, for iron pipe, at three and twenty-one one-hundredth cents per pound (for one-fifth of amount advertised for); and for branches, bends, etc., at three and ninety-one one-hundredth cents per pound (for one-fifth of amount advertised for).

With Stileman & Ellis, for iron castings for shop, at three and a half cents per pound (for one-third of amount advertised for).

With Sexton & Co., for brass castings, at thirty-eight cents per pound (for one-half of amount advertised for).

With Ettinge & Brother, for lead, at nine and a half cents per pound (for one-half of amount advertised for).

With Banner Thomas, for casket, at twenty cents per pound, as per sample No. 1 (for three thousand pounds).

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5:20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 12, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Darlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—

Leave Philadelphia at 8:15, 11:15 A. M. 3:30, 5:30 and 11:30 P. M. The 3:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00, 8:15, and 9:30 A. M., 3:00 and 5:00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4:30, and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8:1, 8:58, and 10:14 A. M., 12:37, 3:43, 5:01, 7:41, and 10:26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8:30 A. M. Way Mail; 9:20 A. M., Express; 1:10 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:50 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4:49 and 9:52 A. M., and 3:23 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 10:33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11:00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8:30 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6:30 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4:45 P. M.

3 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10:00 "
Fast Line	at	12:00 M
Parkesburg	at	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4:00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at	5:30 "
Erie Mail*	at	9:00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at	11:10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at	7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8:20 "
Parkesburg	at	9:00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12:30 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4:40 "
Day Express	at	5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9:10 "

*Daily, except Saturday. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk on Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE:

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 10:02 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:16 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

*5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Farmington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

The French Exposition of 1867.

THE idea of having a Grand Exhibition, at which all the industries of all the nations of the globe might be placed side by side and compared, originated about the year 1850. In conformity with the formation of this index to the advancement of the age, the first World's Fair was held in London in 1851. At it all of the people of the Old World were represented, and, to a limited extent, the inventions of the New had a place. Our Government neglected to take any part in the scheme, and left us either without any proof of our science, or else compelled us to rely on the enterprise of individuals. A few leading citizens sustained the national honor, and forwarded our inventions to the Exhibition. Of the result of this action, General BANKS said, with truth, in his recent speech, that "every one will agree with me in stating, so far as the Government was then represented in the Exhibition of 1851, it was not only a failure, but a disgraceful failure, and that it was only the marvellous and unexpected skill and power of our citizens, our own unknown mechanics, that saved the United States from utter disgrace."

In 1862 the same idea again brought forth its fruit, and the "World's Fair" in London was the result. We were not represented in that vast palatial assemblage of the products of the minds of the greatest of mankind. The terrible civil war which was then rending our land occupied all the attention of the people, and with the exception of a few individuals, America had no place in that magnificent collection. Again, in 1863, was held a similar exhibition at Hamburg, but the same cause which kept us from engaging in the London Fair of the previous year, acted as a hindrance to our representation at Hamburg.

And now we come to the fourth and, probably, the grandest affair of the kind of which we can form a conception. The Emperor of French being desirous of not only rivalling, but of surpassing Great Britain, issued, last year, an invitation to all the nations of the earth to send their inventions, fruits, plants, and merchandise to Paris, for in June, 1867, he purposed having the grandest exhibition of all the inventions and products of the world which has ever been collected in one spot. In order to prepare for this great event, NAPOLEON has appropriated 20,000,000 francs ($4,000,000) to fit up a building worthy of the magnitude of the enterprise, on the Champ de Mars. The building is to cover thirty-six acres, and is to be elliptical in form. A portion of the vast space is allotted to each nation, and in due course of time America has received 30,000 feet, of which 20,000 is for passage-ways, and 10,000 for the exhibition. By this allotment we come eighth in the scale of nations, in accordance with the size presented. It requires but a moment's inspection to see the utter insignificance of the space; but as Congress has passed a special appropriation for the enlargement of the room, we may anticipate a full accommodation for all the varied articles which Yankee ingenuity will send forth for the examination of the Old World.

Taking all together, the promises and prospects of the great exhibition, we think we are justified in predicting that it will be one of the most magnificent collections of the kind has ever been made. If we glance for a moment at one of the subdivisions into which the plan is separated, we can form an estimate of the amount to be seen, and the length of time required to see it. The first department will be devoted to works of art It will be composed of all the magnificent relics of past ages, which have been for centuries the wonder and admiration of all connoisseurs of art. RAPHAEL and ANGELO will be represented side by side with all the more modern of their brothers. The old baronial castle will send its choice gems, the Italian monastery will contribute its invaluable possessions, and there will be collected in one small space all of the works the sight of which generally takes hundreds of miles of travel, thousands of dollars of cost, and years of examination. The attraction thus afforded cannot be adequately estimated. For, to examine the galleries of paintings alone would consume years, and draw to the great centre of European life the countless multitude of art pilgrims who throng around all the leading products of the pencils of the ancient masters.

When we think that combined with this will be all the other departments, each equally complete in its way, we are not surprised when we hear of parties being already made up to leave our shores for the purpose of attending this wonderful assemblage of all the valuable and useful products of the earth.

We have cause to congratulate our readers that Congress has appropriated the sum of $300,000 to cover the necessary expenses of our people in forwarding goods and preparing for their reception. Yet this miserable pittance was not granted without the exhibition of that buncombe which is disgraceful to our legislators. A sturdy though insignificant opposition was maintained, and a spirited debate was the result. In order to show the ideas held by some of the duties of a scientific commission, ten of whom it has been decided to send, in order that they may prepare a work giving us the codified results of the exposition, we will quote from the speech of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois:—

"He (Mr. WASHBURNE) would like to see his distinguished friend from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) appointed as a Commissioner, because, with his great intelligence, his gravity of manner, and his splendid deportment, he would do the country infinite credit at the French Court. If he (Mr. BANKS) would put on a swallow-tailed coat, a white choker, and knee-breeches, he would flourish in the saloons of the Tuileries equal to any Frenchman in Paris. (Laughter.) It would be, he said, a very grand and comfortable thing for the gentleman (Mr. BANKS) to be there at the public exhibition. He could go and take his breakfast at the Trois Freres, or at Very's, in the Palais Royale. He could dine at the Maison Doree, on the Boulevards des Italiens, and he could waltz with the little misses in their teens at the Jardin des Fleurs equal to the best of them. Then he could go to the Cafe Anglaise and get a *petit souper*. (Laughter.)"

The laborious duties thus depicted were modified by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND in his reply:—

"I trust that he (Mr. WASHBURNE) will go back to Paris and present himself as the greatest exemplar and model that the American Republic for seventy-five years has produced. I venture to say that if he will go there arrayed in the full panoply of his eloquence, and winding the American flag around him, will there make such a speech as he made to us to-day, his accomplishments will astonish Europe as Europe has never been astonished before. I do not know that it is fair to ask him to volunteer, but in that particular line we will find no scientific commissioner who can do so much justice to his evident conception of the duties of such commissioner as himself. (Laughter.)"

The eloquent speech of General BANKS, however, secured the passage of the needed appropriation, and as an evidence of the good results likely to flow from our being well represented, we quote a passage from Mr. BANKS' address:—

"In the way of peace, and for the purpose of averting war, there is and there can be no act of the American Government so important as this. I can scarcely doubt that the Emperor of France desires war with this country. One who sits upon a bayonet has a sharp seat and cannot rest quiet long. But NAPOLEON and the other rulers of Europe must satisfy the people of their respective Governments that they have an easy task and a sure end. While he has the power to represent America as he chooses, and France as he chooses, the people have no medium of instruction except through his representations. But in this industrial theatre of nations, the voice of rulers will not be more potential than that of the people. The thin and deceptive veil of diplomacy which has been hanging between Governments and the people for centuries, and which is responsible for the injustice of nations, will be lifted, and the people of Europe will understand the people of America.

"God, in His providence, in this, the greatest of all providences, now gives to the democracy of America an opportunity to speak face to face with the democracy of Europe. The products of industry constitute the language of labor; it is a universal tongue; every man will comprehend it. And when they shall have seen for themselves the results of our war and capacity in peace, they will make known to the rulers of the European world that the people of this country are to be preferred as friends rather than as enemies. Thus, in the mere matter of peace and war, in preserving our relations with the Governments of other nations upon a proper basis, and in the means of defending our rights, a just representation is the best possible appeal we can make."

A Needed Asylum.

IT is a common observation that within the last four or five years intemperance has increased in this country beyond precedent. Temperance societies have, no doubt, done much good in preventing many from using alcoholic liquors at all, and in reclaiming others who might otherwise have proceeded to incurable excess. But there is a class of persons whose cases are beyond the reach of voluntary pledges of abstinence. There is a certain point at which intemperance becomes a mania. The victim loses self-control, and is really irresponsible. The passion for drink has, then, become a disease which must be medically treated, just as we deal with ordinary insanity. The patient requires to be put under restraint; subjected to physical and moral discipline; and cannot be trusted with his personal liberty until by means of abstinence and a curative regimen he has recovered that sound, healthful tone of body and mind which either corrects a morbid appetite or enables him to resist it by the strength of his will.

This is no new theory. It has long been asserted and explained in the writings of many eminent physicians, and it is a gratifying fact that society has begun to recognize this doctrine of physiology in the shape of reformatory institutions for the reclamation of the drunkard. How far such means are adapted to effect the end is yet to be proved. Actual experiment does not inform us whether any system of restraint and sanative ministration can perfectly or permanently cure the cravings of the confirmed inebriate, and restore his self-command. But there is good reason to hope that results will justify, in some considerable measure at least, experimental movements in this direction. The wonderful progress that has been made in the management of mental insanity since the first rude attempt, encourages the belief that benevolent zeal in behalf of a kindred disorder may, by feeling its way gradually, with the light of science and observation, accomplish much more than we now suppose to be practicable.

But should it be found that intemperance, treated in this way, cannot be effectually cured; if protracted and intelligent experiment with every variety of case should show that the taste for intoxicating drink cannot be overcome radically and finally by any such methods as these contemplated in the foundation of asylums for the cure of dipsomania, yet it is of importance, both to the drunkard and to society, that he should be saved from and in spite of himself, even if it should be necessary to shut him up from temptation, and cut him off completely by prison walls from the infernal poisons that must otherwise destroy his life and his soul. Liberty to a man who is not a free moral agent, who cannot resist a habit or a taste that renders him a curse to himself, a terror to his family, and a nuisance to the public, is a right that is virtually forfeited and ought to be taken away by the law. It is better that such a person should drag out his days in confinement under kindly supervision, and in comparative bodily comfort and health, than be allowed to go reeling about the world in beastly drunkenness, disgracing himself, distressing his friends, and shocking the sensibilities of everybody.

No better expedient for the correction of the evil of which we speak could be devised than a house of industry where all the proper restraints could be enforced, the needed moral and physical influences be brought to bear upon each patient, and the labor of his hands be applied to defraying the expenses of the institution. This would accomplish at once three very important objects, to wit—it would relieve society from a nuisance, subject a person who cannot control himself to wholesome reformatory government, and relieve the public from one principal source of the heavy charges now imposed on it for the support in almshouses, prisons, and hospitals of the thousands of individuals whom habits of intemperance have either immediately or in some indirect manner thrown into such places. The matter is now attracting the earnest attention of eminent professional men and philanthropists in Europe, and is also enlisting much sympathy in this country. The Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton, New York—one of the most magnificent institutions of its kind in the world—contains several thousand patients, and yet has more applications for admission than it can accommodate. Philadelphia has won an enviable reputation for many valuable measures of improvement with regard to prison discipline and other charitable objects. It ought not, therefore, to be behind other cities in making suitable provision for the reformation of a class of unfortunates and an evil which rise, in their claim upon charitable sympathy and legislative concern, far above most other matters which have already received the care of statesmen and the bounty of private benevolence.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS.—The action of the Democratic members of our State Legislature on the bill to disfranchise all persons who, during the war, had failed to report for duty at the notified time, has placed the whole Democratic party in an awkward position. When the law came before the Senate for adoption, the entire portion of that body who hold opposition sentiments, not content with singly recording their votes against this most just enactment, conferred together and entered a protest on the journal in opposition to the action of the majority. The singular interest taken in the fate of the bill by the Democratic members makes it evident that it would be to the advantage of that party should its defeat be secured. Consequently it is evident that the votes of these disfranchised men are confidently counted upon as part of the support of the party which befriended them. The position in which it is thus placed is such as would drive every true-hearted soldier from its ranks, had they not left it before. Those men who have fought bravely for years to secure the triumph of the Union are asked to vote side by side with the skulkers and cowards who, fearing to face the enemy, fled to hide with women, or seek safety in Canada. What soldier would be willing to fight in a civic battle on the same side as those who feared to fight with him on the field of martial strife?

The principle is thus virtually declared by the Democracy, that they hold deserters and refugees are entitled to the same privileges as those who have served with faithful zeal in the service of their country. It only required such an addition to the platform to drive every soldier and every soldier's friend away from the party which seeks to shield in its bosom cowards, deserters, and bounty-jumpers.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CITIZEN.—We have to add another mortuary notice to the long list of our city for the past few weeks. Mr. REESE D. FELL, long and favorably known in our business circles, died at his residence last evening after a brief but painful illness. His malady was the prevalent one, pneumonia. Mr. FELL was best known as a stock and bill broker, and was long engaged in that business in Philadelphia. He was noted for his uprightness, tact, and enterprise. Few men were more widely known in Philadelphia, and in his death the community loses one of its best citizens, and a man who took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the interests of the city. Mr. FELL died in the sixty-third year of his age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75 WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WILL BE SOLD AT CHAMPION'S BAZAAR, Race Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, TO-MORROW, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. FORTY-FIVE HORSES, Suited to Harness and Saddle. ALSO, THIRTEEN MULES, From 6 to 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and sold only to close an estate 1t R. B. CHAMPION, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RECONSTRUCTION. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Tickets, 25c, 50c, and 75c. The sale of tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the south half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 19

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. MARCH 26, Subject—"HABIT." MARCH 29, Subject—"TEMPERANCE." The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. Price, 25c., 50c., and 75c. Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES. March 22—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION. March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT. March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE 3 10 10t

GO TO THE BEAUTIFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT. Poetical Recitations and Singing by FIVE YOUNG LADIES, assisted by Prof. S. K. Murdoch and Prof. N. K. Richardson Whittier's "MAUD MULLER" and "BARBARA FRETCHIE," Poe's "RAVEN," Hood's "BRIDGE OF SIGHS," and a variety of pieces of a Patriotic, Sentimental, and Pathetic character, will be recited. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock. Proceeds to procure a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT for a Public School in the Fifteenth Ward. 1t*

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March. Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March. Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March. Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March. Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March. Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March. Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March. Twenty-fourth, Twenty fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March. PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, City Commissioners. 3 14

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars. A. B. LINDERMAN, ISAAC BARTON, WILLIAM SMITH, C. C. KNIGHT, W. H. ELY, Directors. JOHN GALLAGHER Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April. March 8, 1866 A. E. DOUGHERTY, 3 9 tmw 10t Treasurer.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST CHESNUT STREET.—The Seventh Anniversary of this Association will be held at the Church, in Chesnut street, above Eighteenth, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1866, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. G. A. PELTZ, R. R. BEADLE, D. D., Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and others. 3 19 2t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the LUMBERTON OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 424 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, April 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. J. C. POWELL, 3 19 mst Secretary.

Z. RING JONES, M. D., FORMERLY Surgeon U. S. Volunteers for four years, has resumed practice at No. 1035 Callowhill Street. 3 16 4t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 1 22mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds, *Interest payable in Gold, In the city of New York;* U. S. 6'S, 1895, Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co., Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation. Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914, Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class. Government securities of all kinds bought and sold. Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets. Interest allowed on deposits. E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, 1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1st. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the City tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards. Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business. Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes apply to the Government. Nuff ced 2 21 1mrp

INSTRUCTION.

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS.

Business Course	$40 00
Telegraphing, full course	40 00
Business Course and Telegraphing	70 00

Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.

Ladies Taught Telegraphing.

N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20. Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing 3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa. The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next. The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object. For circulars, address the Principal, THOMAS P. CONARD, 2 22thm2m WEST GROVE, Pa.

TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A gentleman is desirous of Renting, on reasonable terms, his House, situated in the best part of the city, provided he can sell his Furniture, which is of the most modern style, at a fair valuation. Address FURNITURE, office "North American." 3 14 6t*

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A House elegantly furnished, in one of the most desirable and fashionable quarters of the city. Address HOUSE, Box 535 Post Office. 3 14 6t

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 21

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 1940 Wallace street. Early possession. Apply to J. R. RHOADS, 3 13 6t* No. 829 ARCH Street.

GOFFERING MACHINES. GOFFERING MACHINES A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George." FOR SALE BY ISAAC TOWNSEND, House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, *No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,* 1 24 Below Tenth Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S UNION DEPOTS, Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street (Opposite Christ Church), And Corner of NINTH and MARKET The largest, cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE Of every description in the world. 2 10

CHALLENGE LIGHT! Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps. BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT! No chimney! No smoke! No grease. Sold by Inventors. KELLY & NEEL, No. 911 MARKET Street. AGENTS WANTED. Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1 25 per gallon. 3 15

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES. Fully sustained by THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY. AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, AT THE LATE STATE FAIR OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, WILLCOX & GIBBS Highest Premium.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' Fifth Great Sale of VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS *THE ENTIRE COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE.* OPEN DAY AND EVENING, *WITH CATALOGUES.* B. SCOTT, Jr., 3 19 5t4p AUCTIONEER.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY. LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS'	do do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises. 3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

"GLEN ECHO MILLS," *GERMANTOWN, PA.* McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc. *WAREHOUSE,* No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia. RETAIL DEPARTMENT, [3 6 3mrp No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS, SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low. ISAAC TOWNSEND, House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, *No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,* 1 2 Below Tenth street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at 3 19 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Hackett opens to-night in *Henry the Fourth*, as "Sir John Falstaff." His engagement is but for six nights, during which, however, he will revive some of the good old plays which are so contemptuously ignored by other artists His engagement will be a treat to Philadelphia, such as it has not had for some time, in these days of "sensation."

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—To-night the new play of *Cartouche, or, the Stolen Jewels*, will be given for the first time in this country. It has fine opportunities for magnificent scenery, and we need not say they will not be neglected at the Chesnut, where everything is so well put upon the stage.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Dillon begins his engagement with *Belphegor*. All who love genuine talent and true art, should see Mr. Dillon. He is a fine artist, and especially great in *Belphegor*. We are glad to welcome him back to Philadelphia.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow Carl Wolfsohn's seventh matinee will take place in the Foyer of the Academy. In addition to the usual programme, Mr. Theodore Habelmann will sing "Adelaide," by Beethoven, and two of Mr Wolfsohn's compositions, "I Wept while I was Dreaming," and the "Water Lily." These last two are worthy the genius of Mr. Wolfsohn, full of deep tenderness and sadness, whose exquisite melodies steal over your senses more like the music of a dream than anything else. We like Mr. Habelmann much better in a concert-room than in opera, and he sings these particular ballads more beautifully than anything else.

GOUGH'S LECTURES.—The two lectures by Mr. Gough, to be delivered at the Academy of Music on the evenings of March 26 and 29, on "Habit" and "Temperance," will probably afford our citizens the last opportunity of hearing Mr. Gough for some time. That persons may not be disappointed in procuring tickets, we would state that their sale will commence to-morrow morning, and that for the greater convenience of purchasers it will be conducted at two places—Claxton's, No. 606 Chesnut street, and Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street.

GRAND CONFEDERATION OF TALENT.—The famous minstrel band of Messrs. Burgess, Pensergast & Co., will commence a short season at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, to-morrow evening, and it is highly probable that they will draw overflowing houses. They will give a grand series of recitations, songs comical and sentimental, that cannot fail to prove very interesting. They promise new songs new music, and choruses, and will not crack any stale jokes.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ENGINE-HOUSE ON FIRE.—On Saturday the engine-house of the New Jersey Fire Company, in South Camden, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were extinguished a considerable portion of the floor and roof was destroyed. The fire is believed to have been caused by incendiarism. This property was recently sold at sheriff's sale, and the Company have thus far been unable to secure its redemption, although the sum of $200 was advanced the Company for that purpose by the City Council, on their regular annual appropriation.

ODD FELLOWS.—Yesterday morning the Wildey Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Camden, by invitation, attended service at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, from the words, "Friendship, Love, and Truth."

BAPTISM.—Several persons were baptized in the Delaware yesterday, near Cooper's Point, and others were also baptized in the different Baptist churches, by the process of immersion.

GONE TO TRENTON.—Both the steam fire-engines in Camden went up to Trenton on Sunday, to assist in pumping the water out of the *Edwin Forrest*, which was sunk on Saturday afternoon.

Value of Farms in Massachusetts.

The following summary of the number and value of farms in Massachusetts, on May 1, 1865, is compiled from the statistics collected by the State authorities :—

Number of farms	45,904
Acres of land	3,708,895
Value of same with buildings	$152,946,458
Acres of land improved	1 833,078
Acres of land unimproved	1 030,925
Acres of land unimprovable	222,489
Acres of woodland	1,019,559
Value of same	$23,405 122
Persons employed	68,636

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A heavy embezzlement, involving some $10,000, was recently discovered in Williamsburg. The accused is named Joseph Bordeau, 24 years of age, and a native of Troy, N. Y. His mother resides in Cook street, near Broadway, and depended on him almost solely for support.

Bordeau had, for the past six months, been in the employ of Mr. William L. Wood, proprietor of the steam soap and candle works, Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Graham avenue, as book-keeper, in which position he was entrusted with the handling of all the funds of the establishment. He applied himself assiduously to business, and, studying the interest of his employer, soon succeeded in gaining his entire confidence. Latterly, however, he became somewhat dissipated, and did not attend to his duties as regularly as during the first few months.

Mr. Wood suspected nothing wrong, however, but becoming rather short of funds he proceeded to the Williamsburg City Bank on the 24th ult., to draw some money, when he discovered, to his astonishment, that the account had been overdrawn. Returning to the office he demanded an explanation, but receiving no satisfactory response, gave Bordeau until the following Monday to clear the matter up.

Being aware of his inability to do so, Bordeau started off for parts unknown on Sunday evening, leaving letters for his mother and late employer, stating that he had appropriated funds unlawfully to the amount of about $7000, and asking their forgiveness. On reading the letter addressed to him, Mr. Wood proceeded to make an examination of the accounts, and ascertained that his loss was much greater than stated by Bordeau, to the extent of, perhaps, $3000 or $4000.

The last heard of the delinquent he was at Reading, Pa., having written to his mother that he was sick and in need of funds. She answered it by inclosing twenty dollars, having been under the necessity of disposing of some household goods in order to enable her to do so. She subsequently sent an additional sum, obtained from a man who owed her son $300 on a gambling debt. Mr. Wood refuses to take any action against him, believing that he will reform and again become an honest man. It appears that Bordeau lost all the money he thus fraudulently obtained by gambling.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—The *Patria* of Naples states that the evacuation of the Convent del Carmine in that city has commenced. The monks not being willing to accept the residence assigned them, prefer returning to their families.

—The Belgian Government has officially declared its neutrality in the war between Spain and Chili, and warned its subjects that any person subject to the laws of the kingdom who should arm privateers or take part therein, or commit any act contrary to the obligations of neutrality, would be liable to prosecution before the Belgian tribunals, independently of the rigorous treatment which he might receive abroad.

—In the cellars of Baron Rothschild's mansion, Rue Lafitte, Paris, are twenty-four thousand bottles of every species of the wines existing at the commencement of this century, from the Lachryma Christi, which every visitor to Naples has tasted, to the purple-tinted sweet wines of the Cape; from the common wines of the Macon vineyards to the rare vintages of Medoc. The value of this collection amounts to 240,000 francs.

—A workman at the granite quarry in Quincy, Mass., a few days since completed a drill and ignited a fuse, which for want of air or some other cause went out. To complete the job in hand, the careless workman undertook the dangerous task of drilling around the fuse to remove it, and while so engaged a spark from the drill ignited the fuse, causing an instantaneous explosion, and blowing the unfortunate man to pieces. His mutilated remains were gathered together and duly buried.

Meeting of Major Generals at St. Louis.

Major-General George G. Meade and Major-General George H. Thomas arrived in this city yesterday, and took rooms at the Lindell Hotel. Each is accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp, the former by Major Emory, and the latter by Major Willard.

These distinguished officers are in St. Louis for the purpose of convening and composing a special Army Board, with authority to inquire into the matter of brevet promotions of officers of the regular army of the higher grades, and report to the Government thereon. Major-Generals Sherman and Sheridan are likewise members of the board. General Sheridan is the only absentee at present, but is hourly expected. The board will organize immediately on his arrival.—*St. Louis Republican, Thursday.*

The Author of Shakespeare's Plays.

A St. Louis correspondent writes :—"In a dismal den of an office on Chesnut street has Nehemiah Holmes, Esq., now Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, for the past fifteen years been studying and preparing a book to prove that the plays of Shakspeare were written by Lord Bacon. Judge Holmes has in his possession certain letters never before published, which are calculated to throw considerable probability in his favor. The following interesting piece of history, not generally known, bears upon that point. When Lord Bacon was Solicitor-General, prior to his appointment as Attorney-General, he was requested by his Majesty to prefer charges against Lord Essex. Among other allegations there was one declaring, 'that he was the author of a certain seditious play entitled *Richard*, calculated to excite discontent and riot among good and loyal subjects.' Bacon declined prosecuting the charges, using the following significant language :—'Whereas it hath been bruited about that I myself am the author of said play of *Richard*, it would therefore be exceedingly unseemly in me to prosecute him for that which is charged upon me;' so that even in Bacon's day the theory was prevalent. I understand the work will be issued by the Riverside press in the course of a month or so."

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.

On Tuesday,

April 3, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five-story brick building The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does many advantages Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, March 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

STOCKING MACHINERY, SEWING MACHINES, ETC. ETC

On Thursday Morning

At 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a lot of Stocking Frames 24 to 14 guage, 4 and 6 heads *each*, in good order, manufactured by Shirtcliff; also, one large Circular Frame and three Winding Machines, twelve bobbins *each*.

SEWING MACHINES.

Also, twelve Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines, with speed pulleys for power. 3 19 3t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, **WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.**

Secretary, **EDWARD GREENE.**

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low.

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,

3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE A. COOKE,

DEALER IN

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,

YARD,

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

I keep nothing but the best on hand, and can deliver to any part of the city at the reduced low rates.

I am convinced that a trial will bring you back the second time.

All orders left at No. 114 South THIRD Street, will be promptly attended to. 3 13 rp

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN for sale. Price $5. Apply at ANSON STREET BATHS. 3 16 fmw2w*

CHEAPNESS, EXCELLENCE, AND FAMOUS STYLE, FOR No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

DRY GOODS.

WHITE, MODE, AND BUFF GROUND MOHAIRS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car*, they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!

BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,

Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,

45 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,

is instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,

a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,

Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,

45 RUE RICHELIEU.

In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,

No. 129 GRAND Street.

IN PHILADELPHIA,

[3 19 mth2m

At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

REMOVAL.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION

TO

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.

P. SHEDD, M. D. 3 15 12trp

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

FROM AUCTION,

FIVE LOTS

"Lupins" Bombazines.

FIVE LOTS OF

"LUPINS" TAMISSE CLOTH.

FIVE LOTS OF

Canton Cloths or Mourning Alpaca,

WITH

"LUPINS" BLACK DELAINES.

3 19 2t4p

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OPENING OF SPRING CLOAKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN

TO-DAY,

NOVELTIES

[1t4p

IN SPRING CLOTH CLOAKS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

HAS NOW OPEN

Silks,

Grenadines,

Hernanies,

Together with a full and handsome assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which, being bought for CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST market rates. [3 19 6t4p

New Goods Opened Daily.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Are in daily receipt of New and Desirable styles of Goods, purchased at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of Ladies is requested, as we are determined to

OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT PRICES

TO CORRESPOND WITH AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow.

WHITE AND BUFF

MARSEILLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow

FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street

3 19 3t Above Willow.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,

From the Late Auction Sales.

PARIS TAFFETAS,

PARIS GROS GRAINS,

PARIS GROS DU RHINE,

With a Full Line of Swiss Silks.

Prices, from $1 25 to $2 per yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow.

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
INDIGO, MADRAS.
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM,

AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS

OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW LOT OF

Fast color Calicoes at 15 cents a yard,
American Prints, fast colors, best quality, 18¾ cts,
New style American Delaines, 25 cts. a yard.
Best quality American Ginghams.
Fine quality French Ginghams.
Bleached Muslins, 25, 30, 33 and 35 cents.
Forrestdale bleached Muslins, 35 cts. a yard.
Unbleached Muslins, 23, 25, and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Fine yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Just opened, from New York and the late auction sales:—
White Marseilles, 50 75, 90 cts., and $1 12½.
Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Bullianis, very cheap.
Bleached and unbleached Table Linens.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths.
Linen Napkins, $2·65, $2·85, and $3 a dozen.
Wide Linen Huckaback, by the yard, 37½ and 40 cts. a yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, and 50 cts.
Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½ cts. and $1.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Just opened, one lot of Linens, 50 cts. a yard.
Richardson's Sons and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs., all sizes, 20 cts.
Just opened, new style Spring Gloves
Ladies' Lisle Thread gloves, 25, 31, and 35 cts.
Ladies' Berlin Gloves fine quality.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cts.
Cambric Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.
Just opened, a new lot of good quality Sonnet Ribbons, Nos 4 and 5; Corded Edge Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 17

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 28 CENTS.

YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.,

100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 2 3mrp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Have Now Open a Choice Assortment of

SPRING CLOTHS,

SPRING CASSIMERES,

LIGHT STYLE CASSIMERES,

SUITABLE FOR LADIES' SACQUES.

SPRING SHAWLS.

A Choice Assortment, at Low Prices.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety and quality, bought since the recent fall in gold, and for sale much below present wholesale prices.

Just opened, another lot, the last in this country, of those very cheap.

ALL SILK STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUES.

PEARL AND BLACK STRIPE, $1·25.
MODE AND BLACK " $1·25
GREEN AND BLACK " $1·25.
BLUE AND BLACK " $1·25.
PURPLE AND BLACK " $1·25.
BROWN AND BLACK " $1·25.

SILKS OF ALL KINDS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

3 17 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID, and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Ball Dresses.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price, from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, new and desirable styles and of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

MANUFACTORY, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 3 15 3

HAWAII AND CAPTAIN COOK.

BY SIR JOHN BOWRING, R. A.

There is a vivid contrast between the condition of the Sandwich Islands at the time of their discovery, in 1768, and the year (1865) in which the widowed Queen set foot, for the first time, in Europe. The wild and almost naked Polynesian tribe that on Captain Cook's first visit worshipped and then slew him, are now clothed and in a better mind; though no doubt much remains to be done to fix and render fruitful the plants of civilization and religion which seized the soil so rapidly.

Already they yield us as their blossom a lady, who, without having ever before quitted her native shores, comes among us with all the graces of cultivated taste and intellect added to the beauty of her natural disposition. Affable, yet truly dignified, Queen Emma charms all those who approach her, and is the welcome guest of the noblest and most educated members of English society. The queen dowager is still young, under thirty; and her lady-in-waiting, whose commanding height and figure make her look older than she is, is two or three years the queen's junior. Her only child died about three years since, and she has been a widow about a year and a half.

It was on the 18th January, 1778, that a portion of the Archipelago, then named the Sandwich Islands, was first discovered by Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, when traversing the South Pacific Ocean in H. M. ships *Resolution* and *Discovery*.

Out of the twelve islands three only appear on that occasion to have been visited, and the account given by Cook of the first land approached, which he terms Atooi, conveys a favorable impression of the inhabitants. They crowded to the shores, and with mingled curiosity and astonishment greeted the strangers; ultimately putting off for the ships in canoes, and ready to commence an active traffic—willingly exchanging pigs, fish, fowls, and sweet potatoes for nails and bits of iron—articles which they appeared to value more than any others that were offered for their acceptance.

Indeed, it was evident that these people were not wholly unfamiliar with the metal they so highly prized, and they were aware it was a substance far better adapted to the purposes of cutting and boring than any their own country produced, and they eagerly asked for it by the names toe (adze) and hamaite (knife). Beads and other ornaments they returned as useless, and appeared equally indifferent to a looking-glass which was presented to them. But they gladly accepted, though they did not know to what purpose they were to be applied, articles in earthenware, such as plates, cups, and saucers, etc., and with these they returned to the shore in order that they might examine them at their leisure.

Although they at first manifested a thievish disposition, possibly under the impression that they had a right to everything they fancied, they abandoned this evil propensity when made aware that their conduct was disapproved and could not be persevered in with impunity; and it was afterwards observed with great satisfaction that in their commercial transactions, either alongside the ships or on shore, the natives never attempted to cheat, but rendered faithfully to the dealers the articles agreed upon for exchange. Animal food appears to have been abundant, and the value attached to iron something extraordinary, for it would appear that several small pigs were given for a sixpenny nail.

The strangers were received with the greatest deference, and when Captain Cook, who landed from armed boats, reached the shore, the congregated body of natives fell prostrate before him (thus offering a similar tribute of respect to that which they rendered to their own chiefs), and from this humble position they could only be induced to rise by the most expressive and encouraging signs. The captain was then presented with a number of small pigs, and with plantain trees, much the same ceremonies being observed as he had witnessed on like occasions in other islands of the Pacific. When the offering was made, a long prayer was recited by one individual, the rest of the company joining in the responses.

Cook readily accepted these gifts, and made such return as was in his power, having brought with him from the vessel various articles which he judged would be acceptable to the untutored islanders. The friendliest relations being thus established, and any timidity which might have existed on the part of the aborigines having vanished as they threw away the stones with which they had originally armed themselves—they conducted Cook to an ample supply of excellent water, and willingly took part in such service as was required by him, by assisting the sailors in rolling the water casks to and fro.

They were a people of a nut-brown complexion—robust and well made in figure; the expression of their countenances was pleasing and open rather than strictly handsome, though for the most part they were possessed of good eyes, and tall, and had long, straight black hair. Though not remarkable for grace of form or expressiveness of feature, they seemed to be blest with kindly, frank, and cheerful dispositions, and they manifested an innate good breeding, which raised them in the opinion of the navigators above the inhabitants of the neighboring islands.

The dress of the women differed but little from that of the men, and consisted of a piece of cloth wrapped about the body and reaching half way down the thighs; the children were altogether unclothed. The ornaments they wore were of stones, shells, bone, and polished wood.

Both sexes appeared to be expert swimmers, leaving their canoes and diving beneath them on the most trifling occasions, or joining their friends, though at a considerable distance. It was very common to see women with infants at the breast jump overboard when the surf ran so high that they could not land from the canoes, and without endangering the lives of the little ones, swim safely to shore.

The women managed their infants with great affection, and the men lent their ready assistance in these tender offices—the happiness resulting from these domestic ties, and many other circumstances, indicating a race far removed from the ordinary savage.

From the observations he was enabled to make during inland journeys, and while proceeding along the coast of Atooi, Captain Cook calculated that as many as sixty villages existed in that island, and that the population, though insufficient to cultivate the whole of the land, was tolerably numerous—exceeding probably thirty thousand souls.

The country on the northeast side was found to rise gradually from the sea towards the foot of the mountains which occupy the centre of the island. Except about the villages, wood appeared to be confined to the interior. Near the houses also were observed groves of plantain, sugar canes, and ground cultivated for root crops. The taro appeared to be extensively grown in the valleys, potatoes and canes occupying the higher levels; they were planted regularly in some determinate figure, generally square or oblong, but destitute of enclosures. The great quantity and superior quality of these crops may probably be attributed quite as much to the care bestowed on agricultural pursuits as to the natural fertility of the soil, which seemed to be unadapted to the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut, the few trees that were noticed not being in a thriving condition. Yet, notwithstanding the skill evinced in tillage, the general appearance of the country indicated that it was capable of much more extensive improvement, and that, thoroughly cultivated, it would be capable of maintaining at least three times the number of inhabitants it then contained—large tracts equally fertile apparently with those occupied lying entirely fallow.

Great neatness was displayed in the construction of their dwellings, which, though deficient in ventilation, were internally clean. Mats laid upon dried grass covered the floors, and afforded comfortable sleeping accommodation; and a bench, occupying one end of the apartment, contained the few vessels used for domestic purposes, which were formed from hollowed gourds. These articles were frequently stained and polished with good effect, and wooden bowls and dishes were found among them as nicely wrought as if executed by the turner's lathe. Indeed, the whole of the native manufactures displayed considerable taste and ingenuity; their cloth, made from the *morus papyrifera*, though in texture rather inferior to that found in some of the other islands of the Pacific, was colored, or dyed, by the inhabitants of Atooi in a superior manner. Among the articles brought for exchange were short cloaks and caps shaped like helmets, made of feathers fastened to a groundwork of net, the designs executed in red and yellow with an effect which led Captain Cook to describe these articles as such as "might be considered elegant, even in countries where dress is more particularly attended to." The mantles were those of ceremony, and the scarlet feathers were furnished by the plumage of a bird found in considerable numbers in the country, and supposed to be a species of merops, of which the skins, dried, but not otherwise prepared, were freely offered for sale. With these adornments the owners were at first very reluctant to part unless in exchange for muskets, but some mantles were eventually purchased for very large nails. White mats, some of considerable size, and ornamented with colored stripes and figures, were made there—these probably formed occasionally a portion of the dress—as they were thrown over the shoulders when offered for sale, and these were of a superior texture to those used for household purposes, which were coarse and strong. Among their articles of handicraft might also be mentioned small fans of wicker-work, with handles tapering from them of the same material, or of wood; these were nicely wrought with cords of hair and fibres of the cocoa-nut intermixed. The great variety of fishing hooks were also very carefully executed; they were met with in bone, in wood pointed with bone, and in pearl-shell. One was procured nine inches long, constructed out of a single piece of bone from a large fish. The elegance of form and beauty of finish of this implement could hardly have been exceeded by the productions of a skilled European workman.

They cooked their vegetables by baking in ovens formed of heated stones; and from the large provision prepared at the same time it was supposed that a whole village messed together. Animal food seemed to be dressed in the same way, as the few utensils seen could hardly have been turned to the purposes of stewing or boiling. Their repasts were eaten off wooden trenches—the women, who were not permitted to share with the men, partaking of their food at the same time in a contiguous spot.

Many games and amusements were popular, but for the most part they displayed the skill rather than the strength of the people. The dances were usually accompanied by the sounds of rude musical instruments, to which were added the vocal performances of the women, which produced a tender and pleasing effect.

Yet, notwithstanding the state of semi-civilization which he found, Captain Cook very soon suspected that the revolting practices of cannibalism and of human sacrifices were not uncommon in the Archipelago. In this opinion he was confirmed by various circumstances which occurred on board as well as by his observations in the villages. In the interior, and evidently connected with their worship, he found spots where human oblations had been offered to the memory of certain chiefs, and in these places the *taboo* prevailed as in other localities of the Pacific. What appeared to be a piece of human flesh was on one occasion observed in the hands of a native who went on board. He showed some reluctance to exhibit the contents of his parcel; but being pressed on the subject, admitted his willingness to devour it. A still more startling remark was afterwards made by another individual, who, on being requested to desist from an intrusive act, asked whether the punishment of disobedience would be the forfeiture of life, and that his flesh should be eaten? A companion at the same time intimated that such would certainly be the fate of the Europeans, should any unhappy circumstance lead to an interruption of amicable relations, and place the two parties in the position of enemies.

The favorable situation of the Hawaiian Archipelago as a refreshing place for ships was not unnoticed by Cook, who observes that, had these islands been known to previous navigators, vessels which formerly traversed the ocean with supplies of provisions and water barely sufficient to preserve life, might here have been secure of procuring such necessaries as they might require, and that, too, without running the least risk of losing the voyage, the ports lying within the range of the easterly trade winds.

Such is the account, but much abbreviated, given in Cook's voyages of the condition of the Hawaiian Islands, and of the reception which he and his companions received from the inhabitants.

We will now turn to a "History of the Archipelago," written by native students of the school of Lahainaluna, and received by them from the lips of some of the oldest aborigines. From these original writings some idea may be gleaned of the state of the country and of the impression made on the native mind by the unexpected appearance of the strangers.

We quote from the "Mooolelo Hawaii," which has been ably translated into French by M. Jules Remy, who resided many years in the Islands, and enjoyed during that time many opportunities of acquiring the language and studying the habits of the people.

An opinion appears to prevail among the natives that the Archipelago occupies a space where formerly no land existed; and this theory derives confirmation even from the fabulous tales of unenlightened ages, which ascribe their parentage to Vakea and Sapa, and their rising above the waters as the result of a natural birth. The physical aspect of the people is described by themselves as similar to that of the population of the neighboring groups: and they are of opinion that they spring from the same common stock as the natives of Tahiti, Nunhiva, and other islands. On this subject also there is a tradition, "In the period of profound ignorance the Hawaiian said:—'Men came in the first instance to plant themselves here from the midst of the air.' Now, the falsity of this assertion is known."

Captain Cook seems to have come to an erroneous conclusion in supposing that his ships were the first that had ever visited these shores; "the elders relate that in former times several vessels foundered in this Archipelago, and that others were seen in the distance in the open sea which did not come to anchorage." Although their historical narratives were traditionally preserved, there can be little doubt that the leading circumstances of the following recital are true:—

"During the reign of Kealiiokaloa, Chief of Hawaii, a vessel arrived. *Kanaiiloha* was her name, and Kukanaloa the name of the stranger who commanded it. His sister was on board with him.

"As they steered towards the land, the ship struck at Pale de Keel, and was torn in pieces by the breakers. The stranger and his sister reached the shore by swimming, and were saved. It is not well known, but it is probable, that the greater part of the crew perished.

"The land gained, the pair prostrated themselves on the shore, either because they experienced some hesitation when they remembered their forlorn condition; that they found themselves in the presence of men of a different race; or that they were overcome by fear. Very long their prostration lasted, and on account of it the name of Kuiou, a word which signifies the act of prostration, was given to that part of the coast.

"When evening came, the people offered them the hospitality of their hearths, and spread provisions before them, asking them whether they were acquainted with that sort of food. They answered, 'We know it—the plant buds and produces leaves.'"

According to the Hawaiian history, the stranger became the father of children by a native woman, and the ancestor of chiefs and other members of the community. The insular accounts also refer to a Spanish galleon, the *Nuestra Senora de Cabadonga*, on board which was found, when captured by Anson, a map of a group of islands which had been seen during the voyage, and named by the Spaniards "The Monks," but which from the correspondence of their geographical position, probably represented the Hawaiian Archipelago.

The native account of the arrival of Lono (Captain Cook) is as follows:—

"It was at Waimea, in Kauai, of which Kaneoneo and Keave were the chiefs, that Lono's ship first entered the roadstead, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1778. He anchored at night, and when the day came the inhabitants, in the presence of this wonder, manifested their astonishment by uttering loud cries.

"They said to one another. 'What is this great branched thing?' Some of them said, 'It is a forest which has slipped into the sea,' and the excitement was very great.

"Then the chiefs ordered some men to go in canoes, that they might properly examine this unknown visitor. They went and reached the side of the vessel—there they saw the iron which covered the exterior, and they were in ecstacies at the sight of such an abundance of iron.

"In fact, they were previously acquainted with iron, though they had met with it but in small quantities; here there was much more. They then went on board, and there they saw men with white foreheads, bright eyes, and horned heads, and heard an incomprehensible language.

"They thought that these men were women, on account of the resemblance in the mode of dressing the hair at that period. They observed also that there was a great deal of iron on board, and they were overpowered with wonder, and they returned and related to the chiefs what they had seen, and spoke of the abundance of iron. On hearing this, one of the soldiers of the chief said, 'I will go and take possession of this booty, since pillage is the field of nourishment to me.'

"The chiefs having consented; the soldier went on board the vessel and carried off iron. When he did so they fired upon him, and this man, named Kapupuu, was killed. Upon this, those in the canoes made off and returned to shore, where they related that Kapupuu had been killed by a gunshot.

"At night the cannon were fired, and the fire rose in the air; the people supposed it was a god, to whom they gave the name of Lonomakua; and they thought it well to submit.

"A princess, named Kamakahelei, the mother of Kaumualii, cried out, 'Let us not make war upon our god—it will be better to conciliate the god, that he may be propitious to us.' Then Kamakahelei gave her daughter to Lono (Captain Cook), as a wife. The woman's name was Lelemahoalani; she was the elder sister of Kaumualii. Lono cohabited with this woman, and the other strangers also with the women if Kauai, who prostituted themselves for iron. After that the women were seized with disease, and this dreadful evil became very common in our Hawaii. Behold the devouring gulf of this Archipelago! Sin and death—this is what they first introduced into Hawaii. Shame be to those who brought such a curse upon us.

"Lono quitted Kauai for the northwest coast of America, and some months passed before he returned and cast anchor on the north side of Maui Hikina. He arrived within the same year that he had anchored at Vamea, in Kauai, namely, on the 30th of November, 1778.

"At the time that Lono arrived at Maui, Kalaniopuu had come from Hawaii to Maui to make war against Kahekili, and after a battle had returned to settle his forces at Vailuaiki in Koolau.

"They rested at night, and when they arose at early dawn, they perceived that Lono had anchored quite near to the shore. * * *

"They observed the form of the vessel—the masts and their appurtenances—and the openings in her sides. The inhabitants were greatly astonished, and said to one another, 'This is the bearer of the cannon, of which we have heard. They are noisy things.'

"They had, in fact, already learnt that the cannon was a noisy thing, for the people from Kauai had visited Oahu, and had related to the people of Oahu all that they knew respecting Lono.

"The Hawaiians had inquired what was the appearance of the ship; he described the masts, the sails, the flags.

"They then asked what the men were like; he replied, 'the man are white men; they have loose skins and angular heads; they are gods; they are volcanoes, for fire issues out of their mouths; their sides contain bags of treasures, bags that go down deep into their bodies. From these recesses, when they thrust in their hands, they draw forth awls, knives, iron, necklaces, nails; in short, all kinds of things.'

"The Hawaiians also asked, 'What is theis langunge?' Here the man stood bolt upright, put his *malo* by his side, a fragment of a gourd, imitating the manner of the strangers, then drawing the broken calabash from his side, said, 'This is the way they speak:—*A hikapalale, hika. palale, heoluai, oaiahi, valavalaki, vaika, poha, alohakahiki, aloha haehae aloha ha vahine. aloha ke keiki aloha ka hale.*'

"This man had described the strangers before the arrival of *Lono* at Maui. When they saw the vessel and its equipments they found that it answered exactly to the description that he had given them.

"Then Kamehamcha went on board the ship. When the evening came, the vessel hoisted sail and disappeared, and Kamehameha passed the night on board. The inhabitants thought that the strangers had carried Kamehameha off to a strange country. They regretted him, and bewailed his loss in concert with Kalaniopuu.

"But when the morning came the vessel brought Kamehameha back, and he leapt on shore. Then they went away again, and on this occasion sailed towards Hawaii.

"Having quitted Maui, Lona made for the coast of Kohala in the island of Hawaii; it was on the 2d of December that he arrived there, and the mountains were covered with snow. The spot where he cast anchor was near to Kukuipahu. The natives hastened to look at the vessel, and they observed that the foreigners were at their meals. Then they cried out: 'Truly, these are gods! Behold, they are eating human flesh, and fire burns in their mouths.' At this place Lono purchased pigs—a pig being given in exchange for an iron hoop, which would be useful to convert into hatchets and fish-hooks.

"Lono sailed thence, and on the 17th January, 1779, reached the roadstead of Kalakeakua.

"The chief of the island of Hawaii at the time of the arrival of Lono was Kalaniopuu. He was, however, constantly at Maui to make war upon Kahekili. The arrival of Lono occurred at the time when the sailing of the canoes was not permitted, on account of the annual *kapu* (taboo).

"But he being present, the people thought it proper to put the craft to sea, as the god Lono had arrived in his ship. The idea was widely spread among them that he (Leno) was the true God, and that his vessel was a temple.

"And the people saw the caulkers putting tow into the sides of the vessel; and named these strangers the race of Mokuhalii, or the constructive gods of canoes And seeing them with fire in their mouths they gave them the name of Lenope (Lono volcano); and looking upon them as gods, the people hastened in crowds to adore Lono.

"The women went on board in great numbers to prostitute themselves with the strangers, who gave them iron and looking-glasses; and as they examined the mirrors, the women perceived their own likenesses in them, and were astonished at their grandeur. But they washed off the quicksilver, and the reflected images were gone, and they then much regretted being unable longer to see themselves.

"The inhabitants looked upon Lono as a god, and accordingly rendered him a large tribute of adoration and praise. They brought him offerings of pigs, of food, of the stuffs of the country, of other things, and without putting a price upon anything, they presented them as they would to the gods. The priests approached him with prostrations, and then, withdrawing, they gave him pigs and other matters, pronouncing at the same time long harangues. These discourses, which were the regular form of prayer, were uttered with extreme volubility. When Lono landed, the greater part of the natives fled, seized with terror, and those who remained prostrated themselves before him in reverence; and he was conducted into the house of the gods as well as into a temple, where they worshipped him. Like Herod, Lono accepted this adoration. Any one might think that for this sin, and also for having introduced amongst us the adulterous disease, God struck him dead.

"On the 24th of January, Kalaniopuu returned from Maui; to prevent the women going on the water he proclaimed the *kapu;* and the strangers then landed in crowds, to give themselves up to profligacy.

"Kalaniopuu displayed generosity and kindness towards Lono; he gave him plumes and feather mantles. In fact, Kalaniopuu rendered him adoration.

"On the 4th of February Lono departed, but when he arrived opposite Kavaihae, he observed that one of the masts was split, and he returned to Kalakeakua to repair it. On the return of the vessel to the anchorage, the natives continued relations with him—relations, however, which were less frequent and intimate than before.

"The intrigues of the foreigners with the women had lasted a long time, and some of them were much taken with the visitors; in consequence of which the islanders were very angry.

"When the inhabitants began to manifest opposition, the strangers were not backward in using their guns; besides which, they took possession of the canoe of a chief named Palea; who, in consequence of his resistance to this act, fell struck by a blow from an oar. Upon this his men fought with renewed strength, and commenced throwing stones. At length Palea arose, and, afraid of being killed by Lono, caused the struggle to cease.

"Some little time after Palea stole a boat from the vessel. To this act of robbery he was probably instigated by revenge; but his greediness for iron might have led him into wrongdoing. This, however, was the immediate cause of contention.

"Lono commanded the chief to seek for the boat, and to restore it to the vessel; this, however, it was impossible to do, as it had been broken up for the sake of the iron.

"Lono and his men, armed with guns, landed, that they might take possession of the chief, with the idea of taking him on board—to remain until the boat was recovered.

"At the time Lono landed to take Kalaniopuu, Kekuhaupio was hastening from Kui to Kaavaloa, and another chief arrived at the same time in a canoe.

"Those who were left on board fired, and the chief named Kalimu was killed on the spot, and Kekuhaupio, who had witnessed his death, hurried to land, and it was he who prevented Kalaniopuu from going on board.

"When the people found that a chief had been killed, they raised the war-cry; a man at that moment approached Lono, with a wooden knife in his hand. Lono was afraid, and fired, and from that moment the combat began.

"Lono then drew his sword and struck a chief, who vigorously laid hold of him in return, but with the view rather of impeding his action than of killing him.

"Indeed, he shared the popular opinion that Lono, being a god, could not die. But when he uttered a cry of anguish in falling, Kalaimanokahoovaha discovered that he was but mortal. From the moment that he ceased to believe in the divinity of Lono, he did not hesitate about striking him; and he died immediately from the effect of a blow dealt by the chief.

"Upon this the strangers who remained in the vessel discharged their artillery, and many met their death in consequence. The natives had not the same weapons, and they vainly sought to protect themselves from them. The cannon on board redoubled their fire, and many people were slaughtered.

"After that Kalaniopuu, with the people and the chiefs, fled inland, carrying off with them the bodies of Lono and of four other strangers who lay dead at his side; and they reached the summit of the precipice of Kaavalca.

"There Kalaninpuu offered up Lono as a sacrifice; and when the rites were concluded, the flesh was stripped from the bones; and the bones, the palms of the hands, and the entrails, were preserved.

"And the flesh was consumed with fire. The entrails of Lono were eaten by some children, who took them by mistake for those of a dog, and thus it came about that they ate them. A portion of the bones were carried back on board the vessel and the remainder were kept by the priests and worshipped.

"On the 23d of February the vessel left Kaavalon, and on the 29th of the same month reached Kauai; from Kauai she sailed for Nithau, and on the 15th of March disappeared altogether."

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 226 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 1 19m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 9 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. 12 19 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE ST.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—What workman never turns to the left? A wheel-*wright*.

—The height of absurdity—A vegetarian attending a cattle show!

—Quantrell, the notorious Kansas guerilla, has been identified, and will be brought to Washington for trial.

—The health of the venerable Lewis Cass is rapidly failing. He scarcely sits up at all, and his death is daily expected.

—The Richmond gold claimed by the banks of that city is still in the national treasury at Washington.

—Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation appointing March 30 as a day of fasting and humiliation in that State.

—The tannery of Franklin Upton, in South Danvers, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $8000. Insured.

—Father Galtier, pastor of Prairie du Chien, Minn., whose death was recently announced, was the first Catholic missionary in Minnesota.

—The Minnesota papers complain of the spread of hydrophobia throughout the southern counties of that State. In one town—Spring Valley—every dog but six has been killed.

—At the freedmen's fair in Portland they are exhibiting General Neal Dow's shirt, the only one he had to wear while in Libby Prison. It is said to be well darned.

—Luther Haven, the Collector of the Port of Chicago, and one of the most respected citizens and oldest residents of that place, died on the 9th instant.

—Two young Russian women are studying medicine at the University of Zurich, and it is said they show much aptitude for their profession.

—General Beauregard is out in a letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, urging the Louisiana Legislature to do something at once to de epen and widen the passes of the Mississippi.

—In the case of the murderer Green, on trial recently at Hartford, Ct., for killing his wife, insanity was proven, and the prisoner will henceforward be confined in a proper asylum.

—The State Department is preparing a statement for the use of Congress of the damages done to American commerce by Confederate cruisers.

—The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is now completed to Anderson's, a distance of thirty-three miles from this city, and trains are running regularly.

—The operative engineers at the East End of London demand an increase of wages to the extent of ten per cent., and threaten to strike in the event of being refused.

—St. Paul is enveloped in blackness after dark, the Gas Company refusing to allow the street lamps to be lighted until the city pays $15,000 damages for a violation of contract.

—The London *Times* is evidently severely hurt by Mr. Bancroft's address, of which it says, ironically, that it will "cause the British lion to put his tail between his legs and howl with anguish."

—The extreme cold which has prevailed in the far West has been very fatal to live stock. A gentleman writing from Denver, Colorado, estimates that as many as ten thousand cattle have been frozen to death since winter set in.

—Ground has been broken at St. Paul for a magnificent opera house. It is to be built of blue limestone quarried from the basement of the building. When completed it will be a first-class opera house in all its arrangements.

—There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the evening of the 30th instant. It will begin at five minutes past nine and will reach its total at twelve minutes past 10 o'clock. It will be visible throughout the United States.

—Captain James Forsyth died in New Orleans on the 2d instant, at the age of 93. He was a native of New London, Conn., but for the last forty-five years had resided chiefly in New Orleans—partly in Pensacola.

—A little girl was lately reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why the bigger we grow, the better we like 'em."

—The legislators of North Carolina are said to disport themselves after the primitive style. In the House of Commons, as the lower chamber is called, members may often be seen whittling sticks and smoking their pipes *a la* stage Yankee.

—The petroleum fever is extending to Maine. A Mr. John Garland writes to a local paper that in the great drought of 1864 fire broke out spontaneously in seventy different places on his farm. His explanation is that the soil must be saturated with oil.

—The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says that so great is the anxiety to improve the first opportunity for lake navigation, that most of the vessels at the piers have their canvas spread. There is an immense amount of material awaiting transportation.

—At latest accounts the Mormons were excited over the municipal election which was shortly to take place in Great Salt Lake City. Daniel H. Wells is the candidate for Mayor on the part of the Saints; but the "Gentiles" propose to set up an opposition ticket.

—The Cork *Herald* says that emigration to the United States has already commenced on a large scale. It is not the poorer classes that are departing, but those who could live at home if they could only be taught to be content with their lot.

—Auburn, in Maine, is beginning to be a centre for shoe manufacture. Several new firms have been established, and besides, rents are small—not one quarter what they are in Lynn or Haverhill, and the cost of supporting a family is twenty-five per cent. less than in either of those places.

—Captain Poynton Ives, whose munificent charity displayed itself during life by numerous gifts to the public institutions of Providence, R. I., has left a will containing the following bequests:—$50,000 to the Rhode Island Hospital, $10,000 to the Providence Athenæum, and $5000 to the Providence Dispensary, all free from Government duties.

—The western papers are full of accounts of the losses resulting from freshets. Half the bridges on the Kalamazoo (Mich.) are down, and great quantities of grain stored in warehouses by the river side have been spoiled by the inflow of water. On the Illinois the injury to dams, piers, bridges, etc., is very serious. Huge masses of ice sweep down the stream, some of them more than thirty feet in altitude.

—The divorce case of Kasson vs. Kasson, in Warren county, Iowa, has been decided. Mr. Kasson, M. C., the defendant in the case, appeared in open court and pleaded guilty to the allegations of infidelity, whereupon a decree was entered in accordance with the prayer of Mrs. Kasson's petition. Mr. Kasson will probably be compelled to resign his seat by the pressure of adverse public opinion.

—Gustave Dore recently had an interview with the French Emperor. M. Mame, the publisher of Tours, who produced Dore's illustrated Bible, begged permission to present a copy to Napoleon, and the latter is said to have granted the request on condition that the artist should accompany the publisher. After complimenting Dore upon his extraordinary success, the Emperor suggested subjects for two pictures, which he commissioned the artist to paint for him.

—It is announced in the fashionable *salons* of St. Petersburg that the Princess Catharine, whose oldest sister, Alexandra, is wife to the Emperor's brother Nicholas, has conceived a violent attachment for the son of one of the grandest of Grand Seigneurs, Count Sheremeteff; that the mother, who is daughter to the Grand Duke of Nassau, is violently opposed to the match, and that the young lady threatens to go into consumption if she is not allowed to espouse the object of her choice.

—The Toledo *Blade* is justly enthusiastic over the rapid commercial growth of that city. After remarking that only a few years ago the only mercantile house was a "country store," it adds:—"Now there are thirty-five wholesale establishments, the sales of which, in 1865, ranged from $100,000 to $1,125,000; and there are twelve houses doing a wholesale business of from $25,000 to $100,000 per annum. Not included in this are three houses of large capital, which have opened here since the first of January, 1866, and should the year prove one of usual activity, their sales will aggregate $2,000,000." It proceeds to give the following table of the sales in the wholesale trade in 1865:—

Dry goods, millinery, etc	$3,562,109
Groceries, etc	4 851 416
Liquors (including ale and beer)	965 009
Hardware, carriage trimmings, etc	1,257,389
Boots, shoes, leather, etc	1.155,000
Total	$11,390 665

—Le Roy Sunderland, who is living now in a log cabin at Guilford, Jo Davies county, Illinois, writes to the *Free South* that, though there are only about two hundred voters in that township, yet more than one hundred men enlisted in the Union army during the war. One man (William Logan), whose son was too young, volunteered himself, although over fifty years old. The population is mainly German, and most of the habitations consist of but one room, and one or two small windows, and the following recognition of this fact is said to have occurred not long ago:—

"A preacher, whose parents lived in one of these cabins, was holding forth in the German language, and in his audience there happened to be a man who was acquainted with the divine's family. The preacher read his text from the German Bible:—'In my father's house there are many *rooms*,' and was proceeding to expound,' when the man above mentioned sprang up and gave him the lie direct, declaring that he had been often at the house of the preacher's father, and he would make oath there was only one room in it."

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. M 8 5

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIginates the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY,
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District.
No 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 41.) 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia.
No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District,
No. 331 REED Street
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 26th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subsistence Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 12 2t

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.—PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A.M., March 26, 1866, office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office, box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good, marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the Commanding Officers of those posts, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bids will be received for either post separately or together.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef"

C. L. KILBURN,
3 19 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside.
Wm. N. Needles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President
THOM S NEILSON, Secre

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land riage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	....	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	....	124 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	....	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	....	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	....	53 250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	....	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	....	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Penna. Va. Railroad Company	....	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	....	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	....	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	....	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	....	170,700 0
$1,039,850	Par. Market value	....	$998 560 00
	Real Estate	....	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made,	....	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	....	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	....	2,210 00
	Cash in Banks	.... $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer	.... 678 48	56,635 37
			$1 203 540 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hart,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks
Henry C. Dalett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig.	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre.
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig.	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg.
Peter Lurton	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.
John D. Taylor.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1829

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1865, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary, pro tem. 2 3 1y 23

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

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L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 522 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thirtieth, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

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Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
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Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE P ENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Hasty Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 30

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot, Washington, D. C. under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. B. Tompkins, Q. M. on TUESDAY March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 Ha Tarps,
Printing Press, and Type,	68 lbs Lead Pipe
Blankets,	1890 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	46 320 lbs Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	30 000 lbs Iron Tire,
Horse and Wagon Covers,	1636 lbs Scrap Leather,
Harness,	new,
Feed Troughs,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Halters,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Saddles,	45 lbs. Zinc,
Lines,	25 Ambulances,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	1 Buggy,
Drug Mill,	25 Carts,
Anvils,	3 Slop Carts,
Tire Bender,	18 two-horse Wagons,
Portable Forges,	10 two-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Planes,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Saws,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Cauldrons,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Fire and Water Hose,	
Hydrants,	
Bake Ovens,	
Platform Scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866.

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons.
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
20 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).

A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 20x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
3 16 tmw10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131 600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29 219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. B. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz:—

100 to 200 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 to 500 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
3 16 14t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3swt4 1 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES,

All Good and Serviceable,

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen JAMES A. EKIN

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Retirement of Major-General Franklin from the Army.

REVIVAL OF COMMERCE IN CHARLESTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

[Major-General Franklin's Resignation.

The War Department has accepted the resignation of Major-General Franklin, who has accepted the position of Superintendent of Colt's pistol factory.

Charleston Commerce.

One of the clearest proofs of the returning prosperity of Charleston, South Carolina, is the receipts from customs at that port for the month of February, which were $31,618.

The Civil Rights Bill.

President Johnson has the Civil Rights bill still under consideration. He has objections to it, but is reluctant to veto it.

Treaty with the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians.

The report of E. W. Wynkoop, Major United States Army, and Special Indian Agent, dated at Fort Larned, Kansas, March 5, 1866, and inclosing the treaty with the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, has been received at the Indian Bureau. The treaty is dated on Bluff creek, Little Arkansas river, Kansas, March 1, 1866, and bears the signs of twelve chiefs. Among the number is the notorious George Bent—"Ho-mah-ha-ket." This chief has long been a terror to the frontier, and the fact of his signing the treaty is an assurance of the future peace and safety of the outer settlements. Major Wynkoop complains of the system of free trade carried on by irresponsible parties, and attributes all the difficulties to the introduction of contraband articles, and the admission of unprincipled men. The expedition brought in a young white girl, fifteen years of age, named Amanda Fletcher, captured in August last, near Fort Halleck.

The President and the New Orleans Municipal Government.

Reports and counter reports have been in circulation within a few days concerning the President's interference in the municipal government of New Orleans. The facts are substantially these:—Mr. Kennedy, the present or old Mayor of the city, telegraphed to the President on the 16th instant, expressing or implying doubts as to the fitness or eligibility of his successor elect, Mr. Monroe, and inquiring whether or not he should yield the succession. The President replied as follows by telegraph:—

I have no information to give in regard to surrendering the Mayoralty of New Orleans to the person elected to all the position. I have no information showing that the election was not regular, or that the individual who has been elected cannot qualify. In the absence of such proof the presumption is that the election has been according to law, and that the person elected can take the oath of allegiance and loyalty required.

Mr. Monroe seems to have known that efforts were being made to keep him out of office, and also telegraphed the President yesterday that he had been regularly elected Mayor of New Orleans, and that he is as "loyal to the Union and as enthusiastically in favor of the reconstruction policy of the President as any other man living, and can qualify according to law." The President replied to this by repeating the telegram sent to Mr. Kennedy, thus leaving the matter where it properly belongs, to the people of New Orleans and the civil and military laws that govern such cases.

Slow Work in Texas.

The President has received a despatch from Governor Hamilton, dated Austin, March 17, saying that the Convention of that State has been in session one month, but nothing has been matured; that the struggle is on the ordinance of secession, the question being shall the ordinance be declared null and void from the beginning, or shall it be repealed. The Union men insist on the former, and the Rebels and others demand the latter. Governor Hamilton says something like the action of the Alabama Convention will be adopted; and there will be no trouble in rejecting the war debt incurred in carrying on the Rebellion. The freedmen will be treated more satisfactorily than has been done by most of the Southern States.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for the establishment of an asylum for the relief of totally disabled soldiers of the army, with certain House amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the equalization of bounties to soldiers in the late war. It gives to each soldier who served in the late war eight and a third dollars per month for every month of service rendered, deducting from this amount all bounties paid by the United States. No bounties shall be paid to deserters, nor to any soldier discharged at his own request. Referred to the Military Committee.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to call the States for bills and joint resolutions.

The joint resolution introduced on last Monday, by Mr. Ashley (Ohio), in regard to reconstruction, was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Bundy (Ohio) introduced a bill to amend the Pension act of July 14, 1862. It was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Randall (Ky.) introduced a bill further to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores, etc., furnished to the army of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Baker (Ill.) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) introduced a similar joint resolution, on which the same action was taken.

Mr. McClurg (Mo.) introduced a joint resolution for the representation in Congress of the States lately in rebellion—for the resumption of the practical relations of the said States to the United States. It was similarly referred.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) introduced the following bill:—

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any description of bonds authorized by the said act at such rates not less than par as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or to receive in payment any treasury notes, compound-interest notes, certificates of indebtedness, or of deposit, with the interest accrued thereon, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel an amount of Treasury notes, certificates, or other obligations bearing interest, equal in amount to the bonds disposed of, and the public debt shall not hereafter be increased by the authority of this or any previous acts of Congress; and from and after the 1st day of July next, the interest on certificates of deposit for temporary loans shall not exceed the annual rate of 5 per centum.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) stated that the bill for the like general purpose having been lost last week, he had introduced this, and wished to have it referred or embodied in what seemed to him, from the discussion last week, the wish of a large majority of the House.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) asked how that bill came before the House?

The Speaker stated that it was introduced under the regular call of States for bills. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) introduced a bill for the settlement of the accounts of certain public officers. Read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) introduced a bill to amend the act of July 1, 1862, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) introduced a bill to enable the State of California to reclaim the dry and sterile lands within the limits of the said State. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Dawson (Pa.) introduced the following resolutions, and demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the United States cannot guarantee the bonds of the Mexican or any other Government without imparing its own credit and imposing new burdens on its people.

Resolved, That the sacred faith of the American people is pledged to the payment of our public debt, and that it is unwise to complicate our financial affairs by the assumption of the obligations of other countries.

Resolved, That the true policy of the United States is, in the language of Jefferson, "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) asked the Speaker whether the resolutions were divisable.

The Speaker replied that they were not, as the previous question had been demanded.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.)—The second resolution I have no objection to; but in regard to the first I would like to be as silent as possible under existing circumstances.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—The resolutions should be debated before the House is asked to vote upon them.

The House refused to second the previous question.

The resolutions under the rule went over for the present.

The House, by 8 majority, refused to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Loan bill was rejected.

The question to reconsider that vote is now pending, and the debate is progressing.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:—

An increase of loans	$509,104
" " " Circulation	269 814
" " " Deposits	4,022 826
" " " Legal tenders	4,090 962
A decrease of Specie	1,647,995

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Cumberland preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 17½; Michigan Southern, 80½; N. Y. Central, 92½; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 106½; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 72; Erie 82½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 61½; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 104½; do. 1862, 103½; Ten-Forties, 91; Treasury 7·30s, 99⅞@99¾. Gold, 128½.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Flour dull; Howard Street superfine, $8 25@8·75; for Western extra. Wheat firm; for prime Pennsylvania red, $1·95@$1·98. Corn active at 71@72c. for white; and 70c. for yellow. Oats firm at 48@50c. Seeds heavy. Clover, $5·50; Timothy, $2 75.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Later from the Seat of War on the Plate—Movements of the Brazilian Fleet—Reinforcements and Supplies Received by the Allies—Paraguayan Dash Across the Parana—Skirmish on the Southern Bank—Strength of the Paraguayan Forces at Passo de la Patria, Etc. Etc.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 7.

The news from the Plate is still devoid of interest as regards the progress of the war. The only matter of importance is that the Parana had risen so much as to allow the ascent of the heavy iron-clad *Brazil*, which, with three other Brazilian gunboats, had reached Parana on the 23d of January. Admiral Tamandare, with four gunboats, two other steamers, and some flats, was to leave Buenos Ayres on the 2d of February, and it was believed that the fleet would undertake some important movement soon after his reaching it with those reinforcements.

The iron-clad *Barroso* had arrived at Montevideo on the 28th, and would proceed without delay to join the squadron.

About 3500 troops had joined the Brazilian army, and the Argentine forces were further strengthened by some few hundred men. Several steamers and other vessels had arrived with warlike supplies and other necessaries for the allied army. This amounted to about 48,000 men, the main body six to ten miles from Passo de la Patria, with outposts of Argentine cavalry on the river, while Flores, with about 4000 men, was opposite the Paraguayan fort at Itapiru. On the 17th ultimo about six hundred Paraguayans crossed the Parana, supported by a rocket boat, and landed in spite of the resistance of some three hundred cavalry opposed to them, after some hours withdrawing to the Paraguayan side. A Paraguayan prisoner says Lopez had 18,000 men at Passo de la Patria.

In Buenos Ayres the questions of the municipal elections had been settled by Senor Rauson, the Minister of the Interior, by the appointment of some of the principal citizens to the vacant posts.

In Montevideo the new commercial code was to come into operation on the 1st of July.

All was quiet in the Confederation and the Banda Oriental.

Our Rio Janeiro and provincial news this fortnight is of little moment. Four hundred and twenty-five troops have arrived from the north. The iron-clad *Bahia*, late *Minerva*, is on the point of leaving for the Plate, and the other iron-clad and the bomb vessels will, it is probable, be ready in a fortnight. A new bank, called the Banco do Commercio do Rio de Janeiro, has been started, and all its shares subscribed for. The International Emigration Association has appointed a committee to draw up the statutes.

The Rio Grande telegraph is expected to be in use by the end of this month.

Business at Buenos Ayres is brisk and money dear; all the importers are doing a good trade. Produce from the interior is steadily increasing, and the receipts of silver and lead becoming important. Sheep are cheap, and the camps look well. The arrivals of wool during January have been 666,000 arrobas. The market generally is dull. Good wool is scarce, but common lots abundant. Prices range—Superior, 87@86; first, 77@84; second, 66@75; mixed, 62@67; common, 45@60; international bonds, last price, 90. On exchange about 220,000 passed, closing rate $51. Dry hides, 41 reals; salt hides, 31½ reals.

The Montevidean Saladeristas are very active, and cannot kill fast enough. Business is good; money plenty. Wool has declined. Last sale 60,000 arrobas at from 32 reals to 30 reals.

News from Jamaica.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY STILL IN PROGRESS—TRIAL OF THE MORANT BAY PROVOST MARSHAL.

The steamship *Montezuma*, from Kingston, Jamaica, March 7, arrived at New York yesterday.

The royal commission of inquiry into the causes and suppression of the recent revolt was still progressing. Mrs. Gordon, wife of George W. Gordon, who was executed as the ringleader of the revolt, was examined on the 6th inst. The examination had now lasted thirty days.

The trial of Ramsay, Provost Marshal of Morant Bay, for atrocities committed in the discharge of the duties of his post, was proceeding before the civil magistrates, but the proceedings were conducted in private. The accused had been admitted to bail.

In the assize courts thirty-seven of the prisoners charged with participation in the rebellion were on trial.

All was quiet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
MONDAY MORNING, March 19.

The Conference was called to order by Bishop Ames at 9 o'clock.

The religious services were conducted by Rev. D. W. Bartine D. D. who opened by reading a portion of the 62d chapter of Isaiah, and the 3d chapter of Ephesians, which was followed by the singing of the 217th Hymn, commencing—

"High on his everlasting throne
The King of Saints his work surveys,"

which was followed by an earnest prayer by the distinguished pastor of St. George's.

The church was filled at an early hour with ladies, attracted by the notification that the centennial celebration of the foundation of Methodism would come off at 10½ o'clock. A large portion of the Church was retained for the use of the delegates to the Conference. During the whole of the session the Church was densely crowded. After the religious services the journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Murphy, from the committee upon the case of Rev. Mr. Whitaker, requested leave to withdraw the papers for the present

Rev. Mr. Carrow submitted the following paper:—

The committee appointed at the session of this Conference last year to consider the memorial of the Trustees, Stewards, and certain members of Wharton Street Methodist Church, in favor of returning to the *circuit system in cities*, having met and carefully considered the said memorial, beg leave to report the conclusions to which they came in the following resolutions:—

1. That it is inexpedient to recommend any change in the present *self supporting* stations

2. That when two or more charges lie contiguous, and neither is able to give an adequate support to the minister, they ought to be united in a circuit.

3. That we recommend that hereafter no circuit be divided, unless each of the divided parts be able to give an adequate support to any minister that may be sent to it; except in any case where it may be necessary to take appointments from a charge which shall remain self-supporting to form a new circuit or mission.

4. That we thankfully appreciate the kind consideration for the elder brethren of the Conference which prompted the petition of the memorialists, and that we earnestly commend that class of our brethren to the attention of our churches and the kind remembrance of the appointing power.

J. CASTLE, Chairman.

G. D. CARROW, Secretary.

The consideration of the resolutions were postponed for the present.

Dr. Castle moved that on account of indisposition Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse was excused from the performance of duty upon the Committee on Education and Ministers' Lot, and that Rev. William Major be appointed on the Education Committee, and Rev. J. E. Ressler on the Committee on the Ministers' Lot.

The Committee on Centennial Ceremonies reported as follows:—That the Centennial Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the appropriate celebration of the centennary year of American Methodism, beg leave to report:—

1. They recommend that a sermon adapted to the occasion be preached during the month of October, 1866, in every one of our charges

2. That assemblies for prayer, praise, and the hearing of pertinent addresses, be held during the afternoon and evening of the same day on which the sermon is preached, and that arrangements for such assemblies be made by the duly appointed local authorities of the church.

The report is very lengthy, and contains matter of no general interest. It elaborates the plan for the celebration of the centennial year, and suggests the proper method to be adopted by the various churches.

The American Bible Society Committee reported; after which, Rev. Dr. Roldich (N. Y.), Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, made a very interesting statement of the condition and finances of the Society. He referred to the necessity of furnishing the freedmen and lower classes of the whites in the lately rebellious South.

The Committee on Church Examination, to whom was referred the selection of officers, reported the following names:—President, T. C. Murphy; Vice-president, R. H. Pattison; Corresponding Secretary, A. Wallace; Recording Secretary, C. W. Higgins; Treasurer, James Long; and a Board of Managers, consisting of two from each district.

At 10½ o'clock Bishop Ames announced that the time had arrived for the delivery of the Centennial Sermon by Rev. Joseph Castle. The services commenced by the reading of the 103th hymn, by the Rev. Allen John, sung by a fine choir, the congregation joining, which was followed by a fervent prayer by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. First part of the 78th psalm was read by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, as the morning lesson. Rev. William Cooper read the 35th chapter of Isaiah. Dr. C. Cooke read a part of the 4th chapter of Ephesians. Rev. C. J. Thompson read 1092d hymn, which was sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Castle then took the desk, and began by stating that he was suffering from irritation of the throat, and found great difficulty in speaking. The text was from Deuteronomy, 6th chapter, 6th and part of 7th verse. He commenced by drawing a parallel between the characters of Moses and Wesley, as the leaders of two great religious organizations. With many things to admire in the Mosaic Church, it was yet a miserable failure, and was lopped off as a rotten branch. Running down the course of history, the reverend gentleman referred hastily to a number of ecclesiastical organizations whose career had resulted in no good to the race. He stated that no Church could be a success unless it was imbued with deep and earnest piety. Methodism is said to be a revival religion. Mr. Wesley was said to be the founder of the Church, but it would be more correct to say that he was the instrument in the hands of God to erect a church to His name. He referred to the trials and difficulties which the early fathers of Methodism had to encounter. Mr. Wesley was born June 14th, 1703, during a period of great spiritual declension. At that time the Established Church was in the hands of worldly men, and resembled a beautiful statue devoid of the breath of life. Want of the ark of holiness was the infant Moses, the parsonage of Epworth was to Wesley. Dr. Castle proceeded to sketch the character of John Wesley, giving the history of his career from schoolboy days through university life, his High Church Episcopalian proclivities, and the gradual change in his religious views. He read a number of quotations from Mr. Wesley's sermons and letters, showing the mental conflicts that occurred in his mind in leaving the Established Church, with its honors and history, to build up a body in the face of odium and dislike. He then proceeded to dilate upon the influence of Mr. Wesley's ministry, and the character of those who came within the circle of his preaching. It was not alone the poor, degraded, and neglected that flocked to hear him, and enjoy the benefit of his counsel and advice. His sketch of Mr. Wesley's character was full and very eloquent, and held the immense audience in spell-bound attention from the beginning to the end of his address. After that portion of the sermon, he proceeded to discuss the great work which, in the providence of God, he was called to perform. He spoke of the discouragements which Wesley felt at some periods of his life, but and came from Switzerland and other Protestant churches on the continent of Europe. He then spoke of the growth of the sect in this country, paying an eloquent apostrophe to the memory of Rev. Francis Asbury, Embury, and others. The first losers in the establishment of Methodism in this country were principally done by local preachers. In the course of a few years some other noble men came to this country from England, and in 1769 the first Methodist Society was formed, and Mr. Boardman, on October 29, preached the first sermon in America by a regularly ordained Methodist minister. Dr. Castle read from the journals of the early ministers as to the first open air meeting. On November 17, 1769 a meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a church, and upon consultation it was decided that they would purchase the unfinished structure of the Dutch Presbyterians in Fourth street, between Race and Vine, now known as St. George's—the church in which the congregation was assembled. Dr. Castle hastily sketched several early Methodist clergymen, and described their peculiarities and gifts—a highly interesting and instructive portion of the address. He stated that so great was Mr. Wesley's interest in the progress of Methodism in this country that he at one time contemplated visiting the colonies. He referred to the early history of the church edifice in which the ceremonies were being held, and stated that during the Revolutionary war it had been made a riding-school by the British forces.

He referred to the early Conferences and to the character of the Bishops, announcing that not a single person who had held episcopal honors had ever left a stain upon their office, or had not done honor to it. The greatest achievements of Methodism in this country have been among the laboring classes though no portion of the community has been overlooked; he held that the peculiar form of the Methodist Church adapted it to missionary labor. He referred to the hardships that the missionaries were forced to undergo in carrying the Gospel to the wild regions of the Western world. They were the very kind of men needed to preach God's Word in the wildernesses of the land. By their brave and unappreciated efforts they have changed the state of society in many portions of the country, adding to the wealth and prosperity of the nation, and making many happy who would otherwise be besotted and degraded. He referred to the efforts of Methodists, both male and female, during the late Rebellion—stating that they had sent more soldiers into the field than any other, because they had more to send.

Dr. Castle closed his fine sermon with a stirring appeal for greater activity and labor on the part of the ministry and members alike of the church. There were still victories to win, and the war was no time to lay down the arms of the great battle with the powers of darkness.

After singing the doxology, and the benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Cunningham, the audience was dismissed, and after the reading of certain notices, the Conference adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock this evening, at the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, near Arch.

CHRISTIAN UNION MEETING IN THE EPIPHANY THIS EVENING.—The Christian Union Association holds the first of a series of conferences, to be holden once in two weeks, this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Epiphany, corner Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. This society, organized in 1863 for the purpose of testing the several schemes for the unity of Protestant Christendom, has confined its labors hitherto to New York and vicinity. Some attention has been called to the character of these labors by the famous pastoral letter of Bishop Potter, of New York, which traversed the field of its operations. Its mission is "Liberty and Union" in the Church of Christ at Philadelphia, and commands the respectful attention of all Evangelical Christians. Rev. Dr. Porter, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, and the Rev. Henry Kimball, Secretary, will give an account of the origin, character, and object of the movement. Eminent divines of every denomination will participate in this conference.

FELL FROM A SUMMER-HOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon a man named James Bowles, while at work on a summer-house at Fairmount Park, fell from the top of the same down an embankment. Fortunately he succeeded in catching himself on the limb of a tree, and was thus saved from being precipitated with great violence on some rocks beneath. As it was he was severely injured internally, falling a distance of twenty-one feet.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—A man named Thomas Bentley, aged about 67 years, and hailing from Middletown, New Castle county, Delaware, went to the Baltimore depot on Saturday for the purpose, it was supposed, of returning home. Not succeeding in catching the train, he went to the First Ward Station House for the purpose of passing the night, and died there suddenly. Cause of death not ascertained.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday, during the prevalence of the high wind, two poplar trees standing on the edge of Ridge avenue, near the Passenger Railway depot, were blown down and fell with a great crash across the street. A passenger car was passing near the spot at the time, and in such close proximity to the falling trees that the branches grazed the horses' heads. In an instant more, serious, or even fatal, results might have transpired.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—Cornelius Boyle, while laboring under the influence of bad whisky, created a disturbance in the neighborhood of Seventh and Bedford streets. Officer McAffee undertook to arrest said Boyle, when he was complimented by a knock down through the medium of a heavy club, for which violent proceeding Alderman Tittermary committed him to prison.

ANOTHER HAUL OF SABBATH BREAKERS.—During yesterday the police in different districts arrested between thirty and forty boys who were indulging in corner lounging, much to the annoyance of church-goers. Last Sunday week the police of the Eighth District made such an extensive haul of these Sabbath breakers that not one arrest was made yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SHOOTING.—A man named Cornelius Martin was committed to prison by Alderman Tittermary this morning, for shooting at a man at a tavern on Front street, near Mead alley. Fortunately the ball did no damage.

CARRIAGE-HOUSE ROBBED.—On Saturday evening, the carriage-house of Michael Wharton, situated on Ridge avenue, near the eighth milestone, Roxborough, was entered and robbed of two sets of double harness and three sets of single harness, all silver mounted.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—A man named John Smith entered the Bull's Head, in Market street, on Saturday evening, and stole a quantity of clothing. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, this morning, and held in $800 bail.

SMOKE-HOUSE BURNED.—On Saturday last a smoke-house, situated on Ridge avenue, near the tenth milestone, was destroyed by fire. Loss not very serious.

THE SENSIBLE MERCHANT—

"I want a clerk, you want a place,
But tell me, to begin,
Have you a horse of first-class pace,
A diamond ring and pin,
And lots of clothes? For if you've not,
These things must from my till be got."

"I need no horse," the youth replied,
"No diamond rings at all;
And little outlay will provide
Good clothes from Tower Hall."

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
GENNETT & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER—Is exclusive Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel, now offers a larger and finer stock of Spring Clothing than can be had at any other house in this city. Although the workmanship is of the best, the prices of the garments range from the lowest upwards. Here can be had first-class Clothing, at and below prices often paid for inferior goods, by persons who think that off of Chesnut street things must be cheaper; but one visit to this House will convince any one that in the article of Ready-made Clothing the prices will be found to be lower than any other of the first-class Clothing Houses in this city.

CHARLES STOKES & CO., Clothiers,
Under the Continental Hotel.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—

French Cane Corsets, at $1 40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1 75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2 75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4 50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset at $5 50 per pair.
Remember the stand, south-east corner of Arch and Seventh streets.

Mr. Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2 75 per pair.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price as $2 75 per pair*; the material also by the yard. Just opened by

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.

P. S.—*See Mr. Finn's attractive* CORSET announcement elsewhere.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—A physician writing from Newfane, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," says:—"For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any *Bronchial Affection*, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointment, be sure to *obtain the genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

A POTENT TOBACCO.—An editor having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which, if a man smoke or chew, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article. No one can forget that the best coal in the city is to be had of W. W. Alter, the enterprising dealer, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Every pains is taken to please the patrons of this establishment—hence his success. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!—P. Lloyd's Hams, Davis' hams, Jersey sugar-cured hams, Newbold's justly celebrated hams, with many other choice varieties, are now offered at reduced prices by W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, above Chesnut.

PRICES REDUCED AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.—Persons desiring photographs should bear in mind the advantages of patronizing B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, where superior pictures are made at reduced prices.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7·30s, 5-20s, 10-40s, 1881s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.

LOOK OUT for the grand ball of the Chippewa Base Ball Club this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, Monday, 19th, 1866. Tickets, $1.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Stock & Co. and other make of Pianos.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CALBERTSON—LEESER.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. G. W. Snowman, Mr. JOHN CALBERTSON to Miss SARAH ANN LEESER, all of this city.

GILLINGHAM—WILLIAMS.—At Boston, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Gannett, Mr. C. S. GILLINGHAM, of this city, to Miss HELEN H., daughter of the late Mr. John Williams, of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

BADGER.—The friends of the late SAMUEL BADGER are invited to attend the funeral services, at his residence, No. 1013 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. The remains will proceed to Bristol for burial, by steamboat, foot of Chesnut street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BILLMEYER—On the 14th instant, GEORGE F. BILLMEYER Sr.

Funeral will take place on Monday next at 4 P. M., from his late residence, Main street, Germantown.

FELL.—On the evening of the 18th instant, of pneumonia, REESE D. FELL, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Pine streets, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

GORMAN.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN L. GORMAN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Forty-first and Bridge streets, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock. Funeral service at St. James' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

LEIBRANDT.—On the morning of the 13th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN LEIBRANDT, relict of the late Andrew F. Leibrandt, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, No. 908 Callowhill street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PERRY.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, FANNY, widow of the late John B. Perry, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 925 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

READ.—On the 18th instant, JANE R., wife of William F. Read.

WILLARD.—On the 17th instant, Rev. F. AUGUSTUS WILLARD, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 627 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Services will be held in the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, at 3½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Woodlands.

WECKERLY.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WECKERLY, wife of Isaac Weckerly, and daughter of the late Job and Catharine Archer, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2224 Franklin street, below Dauphin, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Monument Cemetery.

FOR FRIZZLING, CURLING, OR CRIMPING of hair you may obtain Curling Rods and Pinches, Pinching Tongs, and Curling Irons of various kinds, of

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

REFRIGERATOR LOCKS, AND A FAIR assortment of common and safe Drawer, Chest, Chest and Trunk Locks, of Brass or Iron, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

THE SEWING-HOLDER IS ATTACHED TO the edge of a table, and holds on more firmly the harder you pull. It costs much less than a Sewing Bird and will be found far more convenient than pinning your work to your frock. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of

F. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 16 tuths rp

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life,
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a Medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 264 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. M. REIGE.

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From R